THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

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November 30, 1940

Japanese Continue Insults To United States Citizens In Indo-China

Opium Trade Revives

New Naval Pact Possible

Gamblers Defy "Clean-Up"

Suppression Of Statistics Fails To Hide Serious Shipping Shortage In Japan

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What People Are Saying

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited; their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of *The China Weekly Review.*

NOT SO SPORTING

To the Editor

It appears that a sporting event of a true epic character took place on Sunday afternoon in the environs of Shanghai. You learn in one of the morning papers that the day was a lovely one, the reds, yellows and greens of the countryside inspiring, that the "brandy flasks were full," and the jumping excellent. This provided a good time for all, and an event which obviously approximated, for Shanghai, the World's Series or the Oxford-Cambridge boat race was unusually successful.

And yet, strangely enough, there was a single jarring note. Oh, nothin' rahly serious, y'know, just these beastly beggars of Chinese gettin' annoyin.' Can't seem to understand their place, what?

Well, now, that's just it, and I must say that it is a still unsolved puzzle to me too. These Chinese never can seem to learn their place. Their incredible thick-headedness appears to retain the idea, even after all these years of attempts to teach them the contrary, that they still have some rights vis-a-vis the white man who, as every sensible person knows, was ordained by the Creator to dominate every other race and color. If only the Chinese and the Japanese and the Indians and the rest could get that fixed in their minds as firmly as it is fixed in the white man's we wouldn't be havin' all these troubles, don't y' know.

And now here is the latest manifestation of Chinese pigheadedness and obstinacy. A group of ladies and gentlemen, including some Chinese—which may appear strange to those who don't know their China—gather in the fields and the byways to participate in the aforesaid epic sporting event. It somewhat approximates that climactic affair in English (also American) "sport" which centers about the torturing to death of a small inoffensive animal of one sort or another. The animal, fortunately for him, is not available in Shanghai. So the "hunt" is simply after bits of paper strewn about the countryside. But that does not alter the social aspects of the business, nor lessen the appreciation of the contents of the brandy flasks.

Now these ladies and gentlemen, fed-up to the teeth with talk of war and threats of Japanese aggression hereabouts, wish to go out and ride after the paper over the green and red and yellow countryside in order to forget for a little the woes of the hour. Naturally they may ride across a rice-paddy or trample down a cabbage-patch. They may even run over a pig or possibly knock down a child. But, my word, can't these Chinese permit a little latitude on a lovely Sunday afternoon to ladies and gentlemen of the race that has brought them all the benefits and glories of Western civilization?

But no, it seems not. They go out and try to stop, or at least to divert, the epic drive after the bits of paper. Incredible as it seems, they even grow menacing. One or two, indeed, are rumored to have produced weapons. I really don't know what we are coming to when a lot of Chinese peasants can act that way toward the dominant race. And, worst of all, when there was achieved a feat that must ever rank high in the sporting archives of this part of the world, the riding of a horse through a farmer's dwelling, it is said that the peasants actually shouted threateningly at the ladies and gentlemen. It appears that these Chinese have no appreciation whatever of a feat of valor and skill.

Now I can hardly say why it is, but curiously enough I find myself on the side of the Chinese farmers. I am, no doubt, a controversial person and lacking in a proper understanding of the obvious fact that when the Almighty gave one group of people a white skin and the rest something else He meant by that to show His scorn for all the latter. Yes, I am on the side of the farmers. I will even go so far as to suggest that when the next epic sporting event is fixed, with their rice-paddies and cabbage-patches selected for the locale, they hire a few top-flight Shanghai gunmen to assist them in at least keeping the horsemen out of their houses. I am almost inclined to believe I might contribute a few dollars to the cost thereof.

Marc T. Greene.

Shanghai, Nov. 26, 1940.

VILLAIN OF THE PIECE

To the Editor

Reports are current that Japan is about to make a new peace offer to China. Whether her terms will be acceptable to China or not is a matter of conjecture. To my mind, Japan's present attitude best can be pictured as a villain trying to kidnap a child. With a piece of candy in his hand, he says to General Chiang Kai-shek: "Hey! Come here, take this piece of candy and let us be good friends. Come, or I will give it to Wang." The main trouble with the Japanese militarists is that they want to be the only grown-ups in the world, and they would call it unfriendly whenever one acts manly towards them.

There probably is no person in China who realizes Japan's tricks and aims better than the Generalissimo. It is therefore a foregone conclusion that he won't even take a look at Japan's terms until there is not a single Japanese soldier remaining on Chinese soil. Even this is not enough because, with Japan's navy still intact, peace in the Orient can never be assured. A sword in the

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Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

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hands of a villain is always a danger to the public.

It stands very clearly that the Japanese Navy forms the main threat to the United States but she is now in a much better position than China had in stemming Japanese ambitions. With her army bogged down in China and sees no hope of an early peace, Japan will be utterly helpless once her seas are blockaded. Japan will then have to choose between surrender and committing suicide by coming into direct conflict with America. The present world conflagration had its beginning here in the Far East, so let it also end here, and the sooner America takes action the sooner will the world return to peace.

Francis X. Tsu

Shanghai, Nov. 24, 1940.

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November 27, 1940

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Anaconda Copper	26⅛
Bethlehem Steel	85
Chrysler	75⅛
Elec. Bond & Sh.	4¼
Gen. Motors	49⅛
Goodyear T. & R.	17½
Gt. Nthrn. Rly., pfd.	26
Lockheed Aircraft	29¾
Mont. Ward	37
N. Y. Central	14
Texas Corp	38¼
U. S. Steel	66⅜

COMMODITIES

New York Cotton, Dec.	10.10/10
New York Rubber, Dec.	20.40B/45A
New York Hides, Dec.	12.23B
Chicago Wheat, Dec.	88/87⅞B
Chicago Corn, Dec.	63⅛/63¼
New York Sugar, No. 4, Dec.	0.74½B/75A

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DOES NOMURA'S APPOINTMENT INDICATE DESIRE FOR NEW PACT?

WHEN the Japanese scrapped the "5:5:3" naval understanding agreed upon at the Washington Arms Conference in 1922, they announced their intention of constructing a fleet "suitable for the needs of the Empire, irrespective of the wishes of other nations." In other words the Japanese repudiated the idea of an agreement on the part of the nations of the world regarding naval armament and decided to pursue an independent course.

At the time of Japan's repudiation (1936) of the naval limitation agreement, which provided that the ratios of the navies of the three powers should remain in the proportion of America and Britain five each to Japan's three, the naval appropriations of the Japanese Government had increased from Yen 276,629,082 in 1923-1924 to Yen 529,783,434. Aside from these figures taken from the Japanese budget, there was no information available regarding Japan's naval plans as the country had refused to exchange information with either United States or Britain and also had ceased supplying information to the League as previously had been the practice.

Reports indicated that Japan had embarked on a building plan far in excess of the nation's normal requirements as outlined by Japanese spokesmen at various naval conferences which had taken place since the close of the Washington Conference in 1922 when the first world agreement concerning limitation of naval armament was decided upon. Immediately after the cancelling of the naval understanding in 1936, the Japanese announced a five year naval replenishment program, supposed to be completed in 1942, which would include three capital ships, reputedly of 45,000 tons each and carrying 16-inch guns; 5 aircraft carriers, 43 destroyers, 7 cruisers carrying 6-in. guns and 8 submarines, making a total of 66 ships. These figures were based on estimates of experts in 1937 when the Japanese Army launched its drive for the military domination of all Asiatic countries.

Since the Naval understanding was part of the entire fabric of treaties and understandings—including the Nine-Power Treaty concerning China—which were agreed upon at the Washington Conference, Japan's repudiation of the Naval pact constituted a repudiation of everything else that had been decided at Washington. Japan's invasion of China's northeastern provinces in 1931 and the setting up there of a puppet regime in 1932 constituted Japan's notice to the world of her intentions to pursue an independent course in the Orient, a course outlined in the so-called Tanaka Memorial, a military program designed by Army men, which outlined Japan's grandiose plan for the domination, first, of the Orient, and, ultimately of the entire world.

The Japanese nation has been following that program religiously since 1931, in which time the Japanese Army, with the assistance of the Navy, has succeeded in bringing about one-third of China's territories under Japanese military domination, and in addition has succeeded in obtaining an important foothold in French Indo-China.

Japan's recent adhesion to the German-Italian Axis brought to the United States a sudden realization that the New Order in Greater East Asia was being put into effect—with disastrous consequences for the country which had served as host for the Washington Conference only eighteen years ago. The United States was faced with the prospect of seeing its only friend in the Orient, China, snuffed out; of seeing its neighbor democracy, Great Britain, defeated, and eventually America herself eliminated from the Philippines, and her economic foothold in the Orient eliminated, including exclusion from Oriental suppliers of such vital products as rubber, tin and numerous minerals and vegetable oils essential to the welfare of American industries and the population generally.

Hitched to the Axis

Newsweek Photo

Prince Konoye, Premier of Japan, 49 years old, is a member of an aristocratic clan, which is allied with the Royal Family. An article in Newsweek described him as a wily, mysterious politician, "but never a strong man."

As indicated in a recent issue of *Time* there are only three possible outcomes:

1.—That Japan give up her plans to gobble up the East Indies.

2.—That the U. S. let Japan have her way.

3.—That the U. S. and Japan fight.

With conscription being put into effect and the greatest armament construction program in world's history well on the way to consummation, one might imagine that the United States would prefer to fight and have it over with. But there are other elements involved, aside from the human suffering, economic and political sacrifice which would be necessary to accomplish the defeat of militarist Japan, an accomplishment which most Americans feel will be necessary ultimately. But for the present a war with Japan is not regarded as advisable because of the war which already is in progress in Europe. Many think that if the U. S. became involved in a *little* war with Japan, it might result—due to the diversion of war materials—in the defeat of Great Britain. Experts think that Hitler's object in drawing Japan into

the tripartite pact was for the purpose of involving Japan in war with the United States and thus blocking further American aid to Britain.

Basing its strategy on the proposition that Japan ultimately must back down, the United States has embarked on a program of applying pressure to the Nipponese, while extending assistance to China in opposing Japanese aggression. How far this will go before Japan cracks one way or the other remains to be seen. Evacuation of women and children from the various American communities in the Far East, plus the strengthening of American naval and aviation defenses in the Philippines indicate that America is prepared to fight if the headstrong elements in the Japanese Army and Navy decide to precipitate war with America as they did with China when they invaded Manchuria in 1931 and North China and the Yangtsze Valley in 1937—without a declaration of war.

In the meantime more economic pressure is being applied. The embargo on shipments of scrap iron, of which Japan bought US$32,000,000 worth a year, went into effect in mid-October. Japan is barred from purchasing American airplanes or parts and she cannot purchase any high-test gasoline or equipment for the manufacture of same from U.S.A. Likewise she cannot purchase any machine-tools, of which she has great need in carrying out her naval and land-armament replenishment programs. Col. Frank Knox Secretary of the Navy, declared recently that there was to be no more talking: the time for action had arrived!

James R. Young, many years correspondent in Japan and keen observer of Japanese affairs, declared his conviction that the Japanese are afraid of both the United States and Russia, hence they constitute no serious threat to U. S. A. He said that Japan is not united—with five military factions, two dormant political parties, a fairly democratic press, a dissatisfied public and businessmen fed up with keeping the war-fires burning. Somewhat along the same line was a statement by Wilfred Fleisher, former editor of the *Japan Advertiser*, who declared in the course of an article written in Washington, that the Japanese face serious dissention at home regarding both home and foreign policies, hence it would not be surprising that the world would shortly witness another series of assassinations and revolutionary outbreaks, such as have occurred in the not-distant past. Mr. Fleisher disclosed that on July 5 last, the Japanese police arrested 38 so-called "God-sent troops," who had planned to kill Admiral Yonai and Count Matsudaira. Mr. Fleisher alleged that the leader of the plot was Col. Kingoro Hashimoto, who ordered the bombing of the USS Panay and the firing on H.M.S. Ladybird on the Yangtsze in December, 1937. Mr. Fleisher said there was widespread dissention over foreign policy and the Tripartite Pact with Germany and Italy was so unpopular that the Government deemed it unwise to stage national celebrations until they could be combined with the celebration of the 2,600 anniversary of the founding of Japan's Empire. He said that Japan was now intent on drawing Russia into an alliance (by offering to divide Chinese territory) and by negotiating a non-aggression pact. The Germans, he said, had assured Japan that in the even of conflict in the Pacific, the Soviets would not attack Japan. The Japanese now want these assurances implemented, due to the desire of powerful elements in the Army and Navy to embark on fresh adventures in the South Seas.

It should be noted that both Young and Fleisher were forced to give up important newspaper work in Japan due to censorship which had brought all branches of the press under control. In the case of Mr. Young he was arrested and held in jail for many weeks on undisclosed charges concerning articles which he had written while on a trip through China.

Mr. Fleisher's reference to the activities of Col. Kingoro Hashimoto, described as Japan's most dangerous man, were significant because he is allegedly involved in a plot against Emperor Hirohito, a starling development in view of the celebration of the nation's 2,600th anniversary at the present time. It appears that Hashimoto, a retired Army officer, carries a grudge against the Emperor and would like to force the Emperor's retirement in favor of Hirohito's son, who is seven-years old. Hasimoto would place Prince Konoye in the position of Regent, with himself (Hashimoto) in command of the so-called Konoye Fascists. It appears that Hashimoto was twice punished during his military career for infractions of the regulations and allegedly was severely penalized due to Hirohito's intervention.

"Honorable United States Is Unfair"

The Washington Post

The appointment of Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura as Japanese Ambassador to Washington has aroused widespread speculation and has been variously interpreted. The Admiral is said to be friendly disposed toward the United States and desirous of arriving at a peaceful solution of differences which have grown up between the two countries since 1931 when the Japanese scrapped the Nine-Power Treaty and invaded China. The Admiral once served as Naval Attache in Washington and said he was acquainted with President Roosevelt. He commanded a Japanese training fleet on a tour of American ports in 1929. The newspapers in Japan as well as many of Admiral Nomura's associates are not optimistic over prospects of his success in Washington.

He once carried considerable weight in domestic politics, having served as Foreign Minister in the Abe Cabinet, member of the Supreme War Council and Commander of the Yokosuke Naval Base.

An extended review of the Naval problem of the Orient which appeared in *Time Magazine* Oct. 21, said that if America had to fight Japan, Navy men—who have been trained for the job—would prefer doing so sooner rather than later. One reason is, according to the article, if Britain should fail in the war, the U. S. Navy would soon have its biggest potential enemy in the Atlantic. Therefore they would prefer to liquidate the fleet of Germany's ally and America's No. 2 potential enemy, Japan, before they have to face a second threat in the Atlantic. A further and potent reason for preferring a war with Japan sooner, rather than later, is that:

"Today the U. S. Fleet in the Pacific, in gun power and tonnage, is conservatively 15% bigger than the Japanese Navy. By the calculations of naval experts, that is a decisive margin. Within two years, however, that margin will be pared perilously thin. The U. S. and Japan both have new ships building. The U. S. building program was only recently begun. The Japanese program, begun two or three years earlier, will begin producing on a big scale very soon.

"In her busy navy yards, Japan today has on the stocks eight new battleships (including four fast, super-powerful, 40-45,000-tonners), two aircraft carriers, four fast, hard-hitting, 22,000-ton battle cruisers, four light cruisers, four destroyers, nine big submarines. Four of the big (nine 16-inch guns) battleships will be commissioned in 1942; the other four, barring accidents, in 1943. These, added to her present ten battleships, will give Japan 18 capital ships. The U. S. today has twelve capital ships in the Pacific (plus three of ancient vintage in the Atlantic). It will get two more in 1941 (the 16-inch-gunned *Washington* and *North Carolina*), will have to wait until 1943 for its next capital additions—six battleships, including two 45,000-tonners.

"Scene of Action. Naval experts have long faced the fact that it is unsafe for a fleet to fight too far from its base, for unless ships can get back to their docks and repair shops, in case of damage, they are at the mercy of enemy submarines and air raiders. The naval rule of thumb for a safe operating radius for a fleet is 2,500 miles from its base. The only fleet operating base of the U. S. Navy in the Pacific is at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. Only sketchy facilities for planes and light craft exist at other U. S.-owned islands. At Manila there are no adequate facilities for overhaul of cruisers and battleships.

"For this reason, there has long been doubt that the U. S. Navy could ever force a decisive battle with the Japanese except in areas where it would be at serious disadvantage. For normally the Japanese, knowing the inferior weight of their fleet, would be careful to keep out of mid-Pacific, to fight only close to its own protected bases, where it would have the advantage.

"In 1940, this long-accepted situation has been modified by events. War, if it comes, would now probably be set off by a Japanese attack on the Indies. This would move the scene of action some distance from Japanese as well as from U. S. bases. Such an attack would give the U. S. Britain and The Netherlands as allies, and provide the U. S. with the use of other bases—particularly the first-class British base at Singapore, secondarily the Dutch bases at Surabaya and Amboina, and the Australian base at Port Darwin.

"Most logical spot for launching a Japanese drive to the south would be Japan's advance base at Formosa. Most likely main objective would be the island of Borneo, which has the oil supplies that Japan needs. Lightly held by Britain and The Netherlands, Borneo might seem easy to take. But between Formosa and Borneo lie 1,500 miles of water, over which Japan would have to stretch her supply line. Flanking the line are the great British fortress of Singapore, the lesser station at Hong Kong, the U. S. base at Cavite (Manila). Just beyond Borneo's southern tip lies the Dutch base at Surabaya.

"British, Dutch and U. S. air and naval forces now in the Far East would be no match for the full power of the Japanese Fleet, but they would have more than a nuisance value. Based principally at Singapore, Britain has two cruisers, six to eight submarines, a considerable air force which can be reinforced by flights from Burma. At the Dutch bases are five cruisers, eight destroyers, 18 submarines and about 100 long-range bombers (some of them U. S.-made Martins). In the Far East the U. S. has two cruisers, 13 destroyers, twelve submarines besides patrol and bombing planes. Against an attenuated Japanese supply line they could play particular hell, To prevent this, Japan would probably be forced to give her cargo craft the support of her fleet, with the danger that the U. S. Fleet might cut it off from home.

"Japan's alternative would be a tough one, too—to reduce the flanking bases, while her aircraft, operating from Yap, Palau and other bases in the mandated islands, went to work on Amboina and Surabaya. In 1914, Tsingtao, garrisoned by about 6,000 German troops and wide open to attack, held out against the Japanese and British

Still Defying Everybody

Chicago Daily News

Uncle Sam: "Can I sit this one out too?"

for more than two months. Better munitioned and better located (on an island) than Tsingtao, Hong Kong is garrisoned by 12,000 crack British troops. Once having silenced Hong Kong, Surabaya and Amboina, the Japanese Fleet might swing around the east side of Borneo—trusting to distance and superior force to keep off the British from Singapore—and force a Borneo landing, would even then have only a fair start to conquest of the Indies. And if the U. S. took a hand the Japanese would also have to take the U. S. base at Cavite, reduce its island fortress at Corregidor, knock out 11,000 U. S. Regulars and 20,000 soldiers of General Douglas MacArthur's new native army.

"Meanwhile, the U. S. Fleet, now based at Pearl Harbor, would have a chance to act. Convoying tankers, tenders, cargo and repair ships, it could head west to the Orient. Once out of Pearl Harbor the Navy would have to rely on its floating shops and tenders, until it got within range of Singapore. This would involve some risks, but they are risks that most Navy men consider worth while, for under such circumstances they count on winning any major engagement in the neighborhood of the Philippines.

"Light vessels of the British, Dutch and U. S. forces operating from the Indies, Singapore, Manila, Guam, etc., would doubtless begin a blockade of Japan. All her sea-borne commerce could probably be destroyed except that with China, Manchukuo and Korea. Even that could be harried by submarines. Weakened as she is by her three-year-old war in China, and dependent on supplies and markets overseas, her eventual defeat would be likely. At worst she might hold out until it became necessary to withdraw the U. S. Fleet to the Atlantic. If she then took the Indies, the U. S. would probably be no worse off than if Japan were allowed to seize the Indies now."

Zau-Ka-Du Village Hongs Supply Shanghai's Reviving Opium Trade

ZAU-KA-DU Village, located off Jessfield Road in the so-called "badlands" area of western suburban Shanghai, now harbors between 50 and 60 opium "hongs" which do an annual business estimated at $5,500,000.

These opium "hongs" or dealers, who obtain their supplies from the Japanese, are chief suppliers of the drug to the palatial gambling houses and opium dens of the Chinese and foreign-administered districts of Shanghai.

Zau-Ka-Du Village is located entirely within the district controlled by the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, which is presided over by Mayor Chen Kung-po. The opium dens in this district pay "taxes" which are split three ways—to Wang Ching-wei's regime in Nanking, Chen Kung-po's municipality at the Civic Center, and the Japanese. The Japanese probably receive the lion's share because they transport the drug to Shanghai from Manchuria and (previously) from Persia and the Near East. According to an article in *The China Press* last week the opium trade has become so extensive that even the smaller-class dens on the outside roads make a good thing out of it, sufficient to pay $15,000 in fees for a six-months' license. These small dens pay the Nanking Government and the local Chinese municipality more than $1,000,000 a year in licenses.

Insidiously seeping into the Settlement and Concession from vice dens under the protection of the Japanese Special Service Section and its counterpart puppet Chinese organization located at the notorious 76 Jessfield Road, the opium evil is once again rearing its poisonous head in Shanghai with increasing vigor. The deadly trade is in the control of a monopoly operating from the Japanese occupied areas adjoining the Settlement and Concession, and although foreign policing authorities have been exerting themselves to the utmost in an effort to confine the evil to these districts, the fact that the headquarters and branch agencies of the opium combine are beyond their jurisdiction is rendering them helpless except in those rare cases when they manage to make an arrest in their own territory.

Police Helpless Against Opium Evil

As with the numerous other criminal activities conceived at Jessfield Road and executed by the scum of Shanghai's underworld which takes orders from the same place, the opium and drug racket respects persons as little as it respects the law, and high and low are reported by the most authoritative sources to have been victimized since the vice has been given a new lease of life by the peculiar conditions now prevailing in Shanghai and its outskirts. This was revealed last week in the Second District Court, where a poverty stricken coolie confessed that he was eking out a pitiful existence by peddling miserably small quantities of lowest quality opium among his own class in order to buy the drug for his own use. Between the pitiful speciman of humanity who stood before the judge in the District Court last week and the wealthy clients of the late, unlamented Asia Club is a gulf in social distinction, but both are bound in the clutches of the opium combine by the craving against which the police are waging a desperate, and practically hopeless struggle.

In connection with the case in which the coolie referred to above appeared before the court, investigations carried out by The China Press last week resulted in some startling disclosures, including the fact that in Zau Ka Du village, off Jessfield Road, alone, there are between 50 and 60 opium hongs which supply joints ranging from filthy "hole-in-the-wall" dens and brothels to luxurious gambling houses. Although the Japanese authorities repeatedly have given assurances that the outside areas would be cleaned up, and themselves have suffered from the depradations of the criminals who lurk therein, far from taking steps to purge the district, it is learned that they are permitting the opening of at least 10 new opium hongs in Nantao, to add to those which already exist in the Chinese city.

As it was pointed out in The China Press, the vast profits entailed in the opium trade in Shanghai were illustrated by the report that the smaller class opium den in the western outside-roads area paid $15,000 for a six-month license. Since there are about 30 of these smaller dens outside the Settlement, it was pointed out, almost $1,000,000 is derived yearly from merely the licensing of the humbler sort of dens.

Within the Settlement, the numerous small dens lead an illegal fly-by-night existence. Periodically raided by the Narcotic Section of the S.M.P., the dens, mostly composed of a small, vile-smelling room deep in the entrails of a crowded lane, are closed down only to reopen a week or a month later in a neighboring one.

Fines imposed by the court do not worry the operators, it was stated, due to the extremely profitable basis on which the dens are run. The adulterated drug, it was revealed, is sold at about $40 an ounce, netting the operator a good profit.

The extent of opium consumption in the western suburban district, once Shanghai's most desirable residential area was indicated in a brief report in the *Sin Wan Pao* which stated that the police had picked up 100 opium addicts in the vicinity of the Paramount Hotel. The addicts were patrons of dens in the vicinity, there being no less than 10 such dives in the Ching Yuan Terrace alone. One of these dens which caters to workers was said to have a gross revenue of $100,000 a month.

The rapid growth of the heroin traffic among foreigners in Shanghai has been evidenced in the increased number of cases in the First Special District Court. Of ten heroin cases which came up in the Court on one day recently five were Russians and one a Rumanian gypsy. Numerous foreign beggars, women as well as men, who infest Ave. Joffre in the French Concession are heroin addicts.

That the Nanking Government is making plans to follow the precedent of Manchuria and North China in the legalization of the opium and narcotics traffic was indicated in the action of Nanking early in October in abolishing the special law governing the prohibition of opium and other narcotics. According to the announcement of the puppet government the general criminal code will be applied in future to drug addicts. Prior to the occupation of this area by the Japanese Army it was a capital offense for any Chinese to engage in the sale of opium or other narcotics.

Opium Monopoly in North China

The legalization of the opium and narcotic traffic and the creation of an opium monopoly controlled by the Japanese was announced in Tientsin on Oct. 9. The developments following the announcement included registration of opium smokers and the issuance of special permits to smokers following registration. The regulations stated that "young persons male and female, will not be permitted to smoke opium 'except for medical purposes.' The law creating the North China Opium Administration contains 24 articles and "strictly prohibits opium smoking, except in accordance with the law." Smoking is supposed to be limited to persons "over 50 years of age," and violators of the law are supposed to be liable to fines ranging from $100 to $5,000 and to prison terms ranging from several months to 5 years. The monopoly bureau set up in the Tientsin area will work in close cooperation with the Manchukuo Monopoly, which will supply most of the drug to the Tientsin market. The Bureau will comprise two departments and 12 sections with eight branch offices to be set up in various towns in North China. According to a report by the correspondent of *Uunted Press*, "while suppression is ostensibly the main function of the directorate, the chief object appears to be to compel smokers to register and pay a monthly registration tax. The report stated that the number of opium-smokers in Peiping alone was "staggering," and public dens, introduced since the Japanese occupation, exist in various parts of the city. Prices of opium range from $18 to $24 an ounce. The Tientsin authorities announced the arrest of 40 opium den owners, who had failed to register in accordance with the new law. A message by *Havas* from Tientsin said that the Japanese-controlled Opium Dealers' Guild had held a meeting in Peiping, under the auspices of the North China "Anti-Opium" Association, which had been attended by 34 representatives from various parts of North China.

A recent report published in the United States said that Kobe had become the chief source of narcotics now being smuggled into the United States, but the source of the drugs was Japanese-occupied areas in China "where Japanese militarists are resorting to the deadliest policy imaginable, designed to poison the body, mind and spirit of the Chinese populace in all areas under Japanese or puppet control.

Shanghai Gamblers Defy Mayor Chen's "Clean-Up"

The controllers of Shanghai's gambling and opium combines apparently did not take seriously the declaration of Mayor Chen Kung-po that he was determined to eliminate vice and crime and establish a "clean" administration here that would include officials "who were not also engaged in business." Mayor Chen's declaration concerning the necessity of cleaning up Shanghai vice and establishing an honest municipal administration appeared in *The Review* on Nov. 23. His reference to officials "who also are engaged in business," apparently concerned the operation of local gambling houses and opium-smoking divans by officials of "No. 76" Jessfield Road, who are connected with the local "Gestapo" headquarters of Nanking's police department.

Evidence that Mayor Chen's declaration was not taken seriously was provided by the opening of three new gambling houses, one of which was said to be as elaborate as the "Six Nations" resort on Ave. Haig. The houses were opened a few days after Mayor Chen's inauguration. One is located at 275 Yu Yuen Road, another at 792 Yu Yuen Road and the third at No. 6 Tifeng Road (opposite the Yu Yuen Road Fire Station). The place at No. 792 is located only a short distance from the Shanghai residence and headquarters of Wang Ching-wei, also located on Yu Yuen Road. The other gambling house, known as "Hollywood," which was adjacent to Wang Ching-wei's headquarters, was closed when the more elaborate "Six Nations" resort was opened on Ave. Haig adjacent to the German Church and School and Nazi Center. All the new houses on Yu Yuen Road have opium divans, opening off the gambling rooms.

The "Hollywood" resort has — appropriately — been converted into a funeral parlor since the discontinuance of gambling and opium-smoking on the premises.

It was reported this week that the elaborately furnished gambling house at 43 Route Amiral Courbet in the French Concession had been unable to continue in operation due to opposition of the French police authorities. The name of the new resort is "East Asia Drama Research Bureau." It was formally opened for business on Nov. 5, with Yuan Shu-ying, proprietor of the Kung Yih Central Opium Hong, as manager. The house is capitalized at $700,000 and it was reported in the Chinese papers that the proprietors had offered the French authorities the sum of $300,000 in "taxes" if a license to operate was forthcoming.

It was rumored that one of the reasons for the action of the French authorities in closing the place, was the receipt of a letter from an American organization calling attention to the fact that the opening of the resort would be strongly opposed by American residents of the Concession.

The re-opening of gambling and opium resorts on Yu Yuen Road, after having been closed for several weeks, indicates a possible intention on the part of the syndicate to close the "Six Nations" house on Ave. Haig and Farrens, Ltd., on Great Western Road in the vicinity of the American Columbia Country Club. Recently the Ta Tao police have been searching cars bound for Farrens, which indicates, according to rumor, a possible intention on the part of the Japanese and Chinese authorities to close both these resorts. Farrens, Ltd. was previously owned by Joe Farren, a German, and E. T. "Jack" Riley, an American, but Riley is now awaiting trial in the U. S. Court for China for operating a gambling house in violation of U. S. laws. Farrens, Ltd., is said to be under the direct protection of the Japanese military authorities, but the other resort on Ave. Haig is operated by Chinese and pays a heavy subsidy to the Nanking Government.

The new place at 792 Yu Yuen Road is unique in that the manager is a foreigner and the croupiers are of Russian nationality, although the resort is owned by Chinese, some of whom have close connections with the Nanking political-police headquarters at No. 76 Jessfield Road, only a short distance away.

Americans Hold Annual Thanksgiving Observance

Even though large numbers of Americans have departed for the homeland in accordance with the evacuation plans of the authorities in Washington, those remaining in Shanghai filled the Holy Trinity Cathedral on Nov. 21 for the annual observance of Thanksgiving Day. Consul-General Frank P. Lockhart presided at the Service, which was under the direction of the Rev. Dr. John Lyon Caughey, pastor of Community Church. Dean A. C. S. Trivett of the Cathedral pronounced the benediction. President Roosevelt's Proclamation was read by Judge Milton J. Helmick of the U. S. Court and the chief address was delivered by Bishop Ralph A. Ward. The order of the service and musical program were under the direction of L. C. Perry. The President's Proclamation was read by Judge Helmick as follows:

"Thanksgiving Day—1940. By the President of the United States of America, a proclamation: I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate Thursday, the twenty-first day of November, 1940, to be observed nationally as a day of thanksgiving.

"In a year which has seen calamity and sorrow fall upon many people elsewhere in the world may we give thanks for our preservation. On the same day in the same hour let us pray.

"Almighty God who hast given us this good land for heritage, we humbly beseech Thee that we may always prove ourselves a people mindful of Thy endeavour and glad to do Thy will. Bless our land with honor, industry, sound learning and pure manners. Save us from violence, discord and confusion; from pride and arrogance and every evil way. Defend our liberties, and fashion into one united people the multitudes brought hither out of many kindreds and tongues. Endue with the spirit of wisdom those to whom in Thy name we entrust the authority of government, that there may be justice and peace at home and that through obedience to Thy law we may shout forth Thy praise among the nations of the earth. In the time of prosperity, fill our hearts with thankfulness and in the day of trouble, suffer not our trust in Thee to fall; Amen.

"In witness whereof, I have set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington this ninth day of November in the year of Our Lord nineteen hundred and forty and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-fifth....Franklin D. Roosevelt."

Bishop Ward's address dealt largely with the early struggles of the Pilgrim Fathers and of the service rendered by George Washington and his fellow patriots who established the foundation for the American nation, and of President Abraham Lincoln, who preserved the country's national unity. "So it is that often in times of dire struggle we see more clearly our dependence on Almighty God for even those blessings which easily seem to have come from our own efforts."

Bishop Ward also referred to the present world struggle—in Asia and in Europe. He said, "We meet in a country where misery and poverty are rapidly increasing and a city where moral foundations are perilously crumbling....yet we meet as Americans." He listed among the things for which Americans are grateful, the fact that the presidential election was over and that there are no masses of starving people in the United States. He said there was plenty of food in America and the people were grateful for social gains, for an ever increasing development of material resources and for recent nation-wide evidence of fervent patriotism on the part of the citizenry, "regardless of what part of the world they came from."

Bishop Ward referred to the present world struggle as the "ever recurring maelstrom of matter and spirit, greed and generosity, bigotry of race and human brotherhood, of crass power and ideals for a happier society, of wanton destruction and inner regeneration....It is the familiar mixture of honest conviction and un-clear thinking, of gallant devotion and confused purposes, of cunning selfishness and and noble abandon."

Referring to the recent presidential campaign, Bishop Ward declared that in the midst of the violent debates and the greatest armament program America ever had, "there has been a mighty and unanimous chorus for the preservation of free institutions and the rights of popular government.

Japanese Grip On Indo-China Revealed By Repeated Insults To U.S. Citizens In Face Of Stern Warnings By Washington

SOME idea of the extent to which the Japanese have established themselves in Indo-China was given early this month, when two American flag steamers were prevented from sailing from Hanoi until they had discharged their American-owned cargo. The Japanese got away with that particular bluff in the face of repeated assurances from Washington that an end had been called to appeasement by the U.S. in the Far East, and apparently encouraged by their success, they went one better better last week and deliberately insulted a United States Vice-Consul and a newspaperman, who was accompanied by the consular official, in Hanoi.

The newspaperman, according to a Japanese spokesman, was "just trying to photograph Japanese soldiers occupying American property. The American flag is just a camouflage for the Chinese. Don't try again," he added. To every newspaperman and to every foreigner acquainted with conditions reigning in territory under Japauese occupation, the reason for the presence of the consular official in such circumstances as those admitted by the Japanese above needs no explanation.

The truth of the matter was that the newspaperman, Mr. Melville Jacoby, *United Press* correspondent, was going about his perfectly legitimate of gathering news. He went out to photograph Japanese troops who were occupying an American-owned building in contravention of international laws and in contravention of the undertakings so eagerly given by Vichy in supplication for United States aid for stricken France, that the *status quo* of French colonies would be maintained. This rightly was recognized by Mr. Charles S. Reed, the United States Consul in Hanoi, who firmly rejected on Tuesday a Japanese reply to his first protest against the maltreatment of American citizens and the violation of American property, and announced his intention of lodging a second protest. Mr. Reed strongly protested against the action of the Japanese in arresting Mr. Jacoby, and the United States Vice-Consul, Mr. Robert Rinden, for the first time on November 22.

The reply of the Japanese, as usual, placed the blame for the incident entirely on the two United States citizens, according to authoritative information, and the well-known song and dance alleging illegal transfer of the property involved in the incident was raised by the Japanese. The story is best told by Mr. Gordon Torrey, director of the North China Syndicate, whose godown in Haiphong was the scene of Japan's latest affront to the American flag. Mr. Torrey, according to the Hongkong correspondent of the *United Press*, charged that approximately U.S.$3,000.000 worth of American property and goods in Haiphong were seriously jeopardized by Japanese pressure on the French authorities.

Within Legitimate Rights

He also revealed that Jacoby and Rinden were perfectly within their rights in taking pictures of the North American Syndicate, which, he said, was American property.

In fact, he declared, a Japanese sentry who chased them in the compound of the North American Syndicate was actually violating American property.

Mr. Torrey charged that the Japanese were forcing the French authorities to give them virtual control of the North American Syndicate's bonded warehouse.

He emphatically refuted Japanese reports that the North American Syndicate had only recently changed its name from the China Syndicate, a Chinese dominated concern. He pointed out that the North American Sydnicate legally carried out the transfer under French jurisdiction on August 19 and that six months must pass before the registration would become final. Thus, he said two months still remained

The property, he revealed, involves Texaco and Royal Dutch subleases. They too, he claimed, were threatened by the Japanese, who were demanding "self-protection," which means the stationing of Japanse sentries on legal American property.

The bonded warehouse, he continued, comprises roughly 30,000 square yards on which are stored mixed petroleum, machinery, piecegoods, automobile parts, tires, etc.

Ninety per cent of the goods, Mr. Torrey said, belongs to the United States Far Eastern Trading Company and the remainder belongs to Chinese merchants, the American Red Cross, Du Pont, Connell Brothers, National Carbon, William Hunt and other American companies. The goods were worth almost U.S.$3,000,000, he said.

Under Japanese pressure he alleged, the French authorities refused to provide clearance papers for the re-exportation of the goods and thus the Japanese obviously were contemplating the confiscation of the goods on the grounds that they were not actually American property.

Cargo Forced On Him

When the American-chartered Sikiang was not given clearance papers a month ago and the American goods were unloaded, declared Torrey, the French authorities compelled him to open his warehouse for storage of the cargo, he claimed.

No lading bills were handed over and the forcible storage meant the shifting of other stores from the warehouse, entailing an expenditure of about 5,000 piastres, Mr. Torrey said.

He said that his company was made directly responsible for all goods stored, including the Sikiang's cargo, a large part of which consisted of French-manufactured gas masks. His company was forced to accept the gas masks, he claimed.

Mr. Torrey said since the French permitted him to depart from Haiphong and gave him the necessary visas there was no question but that the French recognized the legality of the transfer of the China Syndicate to the North American Syndicate.

Regarding the Jacoby-Rinden incident, he said that press statements relating to American property and nationals in Indo-China could only be released by the Japanese news agency and therefore the reports undoubtedly were biased.

That is the story as told by Mr. Torrey, and it rings true. There are, however, two significant points which might have been overlooked in the very simplicity of Mr. Torrey's account. Firstly, it is obvious that the Japanese are riding roughshod over France's sovereign rights in Indo-China, and *de jure* or not, *de facto* they have altered the *status quo* of Indo-China in open defiance of America's warning against any such action. To lend weight to their defy, the Japanese demonstrated their power in Indo-China by arresting two Americans and subjecting them to illegal detention; and not only that, but they arrested them on American property over which an American flag was flying. One of the Americans, it should be stressed, was a member of the United States consular service.

Famous Newspaper Publisher Dies in Bermuda

News was received in Shanghai on Tuesday of the death in Bermuda of Lord Rothermere, aged 72, well-well-known newspaper publisher and financier.

Lord Rothermere went to America in May on a special mission at the request of Lord Beaverbrook, Minister for Aircraft Production. His health began to fail and he received treatment in a New York clinic. Later he went to Bermuda to recuperate but there had a relapse.

Japan Appears Faced With Imminent Collapse Regardless of Future Course

BY A REFORMED TOKYOITE

During three years and two months of continuous residence in Japan, the writer of this somewhat confused and not altogether objective chronicle was privileged to witness the completion and most of the spadework of a relatively bloodless but nonetheless terroristic revolution, from nominal Democracy to absolute Totalitarianism.

The military uprising of 1936, referred to but rarely in Tokyo and then only as the "February 26 Incident," marked the inception of this revolution. It scarcely could be recognized as such, however, even by the time I had disembarked from a freighter in Yokohama and deposited myself on the hospitable shores of Dai Nippon as an uninvited guest—at precisely the same time other uninvited guests were making a shambles of Chapei. The culmination of this great domestic upheaval came with the re-emergence of Prince Fumimaro Konoye, the dedication of his "New Structure" (for historical and idiotic parallel refer to Tower of Babel construction project) and his faltering signature of the tripartite military alliance with Germany and Italy. This instrument, incidentally, was obstructed by a heartsick Emperor for 48 hours after its announcement was scheduled, and the grim signing ceremony nearly left Prince Konoye with nervous prostration. Of greatest significance was the fact that the three-way pact converted Japan, the pioneer puppet—maker, into a pathetic Charley McCarthy operated by remote control from Berlin.

February 26, 1936, and October 27, 1940, are likely to be set down in the records as the outstanding dates in the retrogressive process which inevitably must lead to the collapse of the 2,600-year-old Empire.

The most dispassionate observer could not without wincing have witnessed the relentless course of events between these two dates—the ruination of a proudly progressive nation and the progressive degeneration of perhaps 59,500,000 fundamentally honest and peace-loving people.

March of Events

Reviewing briefly from that evil day early in July, 1937, when Lieutenant-General Hajime Sugiyama, then War Minister, responding to prods in the rear from superiors, told Japan's plastic iron man that if he (Konoye) would not order seven divisions of the Imperial Army to North China to transform the existing squabble into a full-dress war, then by all that was holy he (Sugiyama)) would preempt the authority and issue the order, we see:

1. A rusty, gear-stripped military machine with wheels out of alignment and a nearly empty gastank backing out of China's mire on three cylinders, that it may line up at the starting post in the southern circuit in a desperate attempt to "place" in the next race, but facing probable disqualification because of inadequate repairs, a weary driver and dubious backers.

2. Grim prospects of national self-destruction by the following means of sudden or slow death: (A) the battering of an addled pate to a bloody pulp against the Singapore fortress. (B) slow starvation, economically and physically, if the world's oldest war keeps to its pattern. (C) suffocation from sheer apathy. (D) strangulation by bureaucratic red tape.

3. The virtual disappearance of such modified civil liberties as ever existed, thanks to an inefficient but serviceable Gestapo, manufactured according to Berlin specifications and aided and abetted by a gigantic Nazi Fifth Column. This bungling force has succeeded in stamping out the last vestige of liberalism in politics, economics and education. The Imperial Diet, which once rang with the righteous convictions of free speaking men, causing cabinets to tremble and tumble, is today a splendiferous but hollow shell, not unlike the Kroll Opera House.

With all liberal professors weeded out of the great universities or broken (not a few experiencing the horrors of the gendarmerie inquisition chambers on suspicion of harboring "dangerous thought") Japan's much-maligned and greatly disillusioned students found themselves in the gentle hands of Colonel Kingoro Hashimoto (retired?) and his ultra-nationalistic Japan Young Men's Party. The bat-eared bomber of the Panay rescued them from the tender mercies of the walrus-mustached General Sadao Araki, also retired and actually shelved for the nonce because of his embarrassing hatred of the Soviets.

Christianity "Reformed"

In line with Japan's nationalistic revolution, as rounded out by the New Structure Tower of Babel (thus designated because no two of its many architects can explain it with even incoherent similarity) Christianity has given up its insecure foothold and performed a strategic withdrawal. Despite the tight-lipped silence of those who have survived "investigations," the methods employed by the gendarmes can be imagined in terrifying detail when the case of the Rev. Toyohiko Kagawa, Japan's No. 1 living martyr, is called to mind. Mr. Kagawa, who forsook riches for Christianity and lived among filthy and diseased derelicts in the rudest hovel in Kobe's most squalid slum—his faith never faltering—emerged from the grim grey building in Marunouchi after a few weeks of the works and promptly became a convert. Seeing the light in a sudden flash of enlightenment, he gained his release and took himself off to Kyushu to preach the New Structure gospel.

Similarly, thousands of Japanese cursed with the ability to think for themselves, who a few months back voiced their Democratic views rather frankly and were easily accessible to foreigners, have now drawn within themselves and are prudently silent. Their convictions have been sharpened, if anything, by what is going on about them. But they have seen their ranks depleted, due to scraps of non-conformist conversation overheard in public places or to being seen too frequently in the company of foreigners of the **wrong** nationality. This irregularity often as not has been pointed out to the authorities by foreigners of the **right** nationality.

To explain the phenomena of anti-foreignism and manufactured spy scares, both part and parcel of official policy, it is necessary to go back somewhere near the beginning.

When I arrived in Japan, and I must confess I landed with a closed mind cluttered up with a lot of preconceived erroneous ideas about the Orient in general and Japan in particular. I was immediately impressed not by the sinister qualities of the people but rather by the respect and admiration they displayed toward all foreigners, particularly Americans, and Anglo-Saxon culture. Once assured of my non-Communist leanings, determined by none too subtle probing, I was accepted, cherished and revered along with baseball, permanent waves, President Roosevelt (in excellent standing at the time) Ford V-8's, Wrigley's chewing gum (both could be bought), Deanna Durbin, Clark Gable, Gary Cooper and Oliver Hardy.

Unharmed, Untouched

Had I been a visiting dignitary, a person with a definite mission to perform or anyone but a newspaperman on sabbatical leave who arrived on a freighter and rode in on a sampan under the cover of a trial blackout, I should have been inclined to view the courtesies and considerations which were heaped upon me with a slightly jaundiced eye. But since I was just another American, only a few dollars removed from the beach, I must acknowledge the genuine character of their sincerity.

What I did not realize for the latter part of a year was the cold fact that the war was intensely unpopular with the great mass of the people, who did not ask for it and certainly did not want it: who wanted nothing more, in fact, than their daily rice.

The war was not sold to the people: they merely took it on approval. The fast talking army boys, after requiring a slight deposit, promised rich dividends within a few months and the people fancied they would be picking up gold in the streets with the next frost.

Since it was rather difficult for the Japanese to gnash their teeth and work themselves into a frenzy of wrath over the Chinese, who were in danger of succumbing to the treacherous wiles of Moscow and really needed nothing but enlightenment and guidance toward prosperity, it behooved the army to dig up a whipping boy, so as to instil a bit of needed war spirit. Because Hitler was glowering at him and conditions in his own bailiwick seemed somewhat chaotic, Josef Stalin appeared to be the likeliest candidate, and his bottom was bared to the lash.

When Stalin's refusal to fill the bill was confirmed by the Kwantung Army in the disturbance that occured up Nomonhan way, before the climax was capped in Moscow, public opinion builders started casting about for a bigger and better scapegoat. They found John Bull, the all but forgotten despoiler of East Asia, behaving himself "most abominably" in Tientsin and sufficiently preoccupied in Europe to suit the Japanese purpose. So the hounds were called off Russia and set yapping after Britain.

"Spontaneous" Displays

Acrimonious editorials, almost identical in phraseology, were vomited out by Tokyo's well-trained press and bushels of posters made their appearance overnight on telephone poles and railway abutments, bidding Britain remove itself from "our new East Asia." Purely "spontaneous" demonstrations occurred outside the gates of the British Embassy, with demonstrators arriving in municipal trucks and battalions of aproned and trousered members of women's associations on hand, by spontaneous impulse of course, to dispense ice-water to the listless flagwavers who were shouting meekly for British blood.

America had remained a true friend of Japan all the while, though somewhat standoffish, even after the renunciation of the Japanese-American treaty of commerce and navigation. It had been frequently deplored that American public opinion was so ill-informed as not to be able to grasp and appreciate the real meaning of the "Sacred Campaign" in China and co-operate with it

(Continued on Page 432)

Hitler's
Yellow Room Blues

BY SAM TITLEBAUM*

HUNGARY, Rumania and Slovakia have entered the Tripartite Pact. Before this goes into print, Spain may also become a member. And it is altogether possible that General Nobuyuki Abe carries with him from Tokyo to Nanking this week, the blessings of the Emperor and recognition of the puppet regime of Wang Ching-wei as the formal government of China. In which case Wang will no doubt become a signatory and a pact member.

All through the week Herr Hitler has been holding open house in the Yellow Room in the Wilhelmstrasse where the original Tripartite Pact was signed. And all through the week the beribboned and bemedaled deputies of various governments have been feted and partied, as the membership drive for the Pact shifted into high gear. As each diplomatic recruit was inducted into this not-so-exclusive pact, much publicity was poured out for the benefit of the world at large, and, apparently the benefit of the German people at home, in particular.

But the world at large was not impressed. The new members of the pact were under the domination of the Nazis for some time, and their formal knuckling-under was no surprise. The best example was Rumania.

Rumania really lost her sovereignty when King Carol abdicated. Rumania, only a week or ten days before she signed the pact, was forced to grant full extra-territorial rights to German Nationals in Rumania. Special German courts, special German officials, and no Rumanian authority over the German minority on Rumanian soil, became the new order in Rumania. All this was agreed upon by the Nazi dominated Rumania. So that joining the pact at the behest of Herr Hitler can hardly be considered an additional diplomatic achievement by Germany. Rather, it must be seen as the *de juris* establishment of a previous *de facto* conquest.

Another indication that the new additions to the Tripartite Pact is a lot of window dressing is the application of simple arithmetic. "Tri-Power" implies the presence of three countries. When one is added to a trio, the result is a quartet. One more makes a quintette. Three more added to the original three would produce a sextette. Hungary, Rumania and Slovakia are all added to the original Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis. But Rome, Berlin and Tokyo continue, right up to now, to refer to the agreement as the Tri-Power agreement—which is correct, of course, because the three new members were already Nazi vassal states before they formalized their vassalage by joining the pact.

But why? What is all the fanfare and hullabaloo about? What can Hitler, Mussolini and Konoye gain from these little countries that they already lack? They are putting on a show; but for whom?

Any direct, specific answer to those questions would only be a guess; a conjecture. It would also be climbing out on a limb, because following the thought processes of the totalitarian mind is precarious uncertainty at its best. But there are certainly plenty of possible reasons which suggest themselves and any one or any number of which might be right.

England Still a Barrier

One reason that does not let itself be overlooked, is the effect on the German people. No matter how their early victories may have pepped them up, unless they can whip England and break the blockade to trade with the outside world, they have accomplished nothing. Nothing, except to draw explosive and incendiary bombs down on their heads and their homes, from the Royal Air Force, in retaliation for the bombings of England. The soothing effect, which the drawing of these little surrounding countries in as allies, has on the German people, must be admitted. Especially with the attendant parades and ceremonies which the addition of each new ally invoked.

Other reasons are easily found by scanning the news dispatches of the past month or so. Mr. Hitler can expect little or no help, he now knows, from Russia; Russia is only waiting for everybody to get sick and tired of their own government so that communism can step in.

Mr. Hitler's military superiority, if any now, is chiefly short-range Air Power. His weakness is lack of sea power, and the fact that Britain controls the seas. In order to attack the British Empire from the back door, having failed at the front gate, the English Channel, he needs bases on the Mediterranean Sea. Short of invading England, there is no other way to strike a telling blow at the British Empire than by destroying the British sea power. With only short-range air power as a major offensive deapon, the Mediterranean Sea—with Gibraltar at one end and Suez at the other—is the only place to start such destruction.

Why Greece Was Attacked

Jumping off places, from the shores of the Mediterannean, in addition to the Italian bases were indicated. The Greek peninula is as vital to Hitler in attacking Gibraltar, the Suez Canal, North Africa and British shipping on the Mediterranean, as is Cologne, Calais and the east shores of the Channel in attacking England. Hitler counted on his ally, to provide Greek bases within a few weeks.

Depending on Mussolini to start the southern offensive and supply the bases for it, will go down in history as one of the major military mistakes of Herr Hitler. Up to the present writing, Italian troops have proven conclusively that they could not fight their way out of a paper bag with an acetylene torch; and if Hitler continues to wait while division after division of Mussolini's troops carry their supplies, equipment and armaments to the Greeks as gifts, and then either retreat or remain to be captured, not only will his hopes be dashed as to any eventual conquest of the Mediterranean, but, as Greek and British forces consolidate and grow in Albania and Greece, he may soon find himself on the defensive from the South as well as from the Channel.

It therefore behooves Mr. Hitler to come to Mr. Mussolini's aid the only way he can; and that is across Bulgaria to Greece. So another reason of the Axis in inducting the three little vassal states into the Tri-partite pact with a lot of pomp and ceremony, was to impress Bulgaria with the fact that the best place to be in Europe was at Mr. Hitler's side. Sort of a "Go thou and do likewise" proposition.

But if this was one of the reasons for the fancy dress diplomacy, it failed utterly. Because Bulgaria, according to all recent reports, refuses to be weaned away from the protecting wing of Soviet Russia. And takes a leaf from Russia's book to advise everyone concerned that they intend to remain strictly neutral; even to cancelling an appointment in the Yellow Room at Wilhelmstrasse with Mr. Hitler, at the last minute.

Bulgaria's Refusal

With the refusal of Bulgaria to join the Axis, and her present cuddling under the wing of Soviet Russia; with Mussolini taking a beating at the hands of the Greeks; with the bombings and counter-bombings of England and Germany having no effect as far as breaking the morale of the British people is concerned; with the United States totally unimpressed by either the diplomatic assaults of Herr Hitler or the blustering gyrations of Japan, and preparing to throw open the American treasury as well as American industry and resources for aid to Britain and Greece and China and any other country the Axis may attack; with British and American sea power and air power growing daily, as the Axis reserves and strength must be getting weaker under the pressure of their own attacks; with all these things that must be known to Germany, Italy and Japan, they might, under the mad guidance of Herr Hitler, attempt a series of military moves the like of which the world has never seen. But if they do, those moves will be the last gasp of desperation.

The Axis is putting on a show. It is a big show, a magnificent show. It may leave all the little peoples of the earth in a dither as to what is ahead for the world. But it fails completely to get a rise from the three main customers, sitting in the front row, because those customers know exactly what is going on behind the scenes. Those three customers are Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Winston Churchill and Joseph Stalin.

* Sam Titlebaum, writer of this article is the radio broadcaster and commentator over Station XMHC. Mr. Titlebaum, has had extensive journalistic experience in the United States, and is correspondent for *The Seattle Star*.

Suppression of Statistics Fails to Conceal Japanese Shipping Shortage as Result of China Hostilities

BY JOHN AHLERS

The recent suppression of vital Japanese statistics, including detailed figures on shipbuilding and ship movements, comes too late to conceal the important fact that Japan is considerably short of shipping space and that this shortage slowly but steadily increases. While Japan continues to build new merchant vessels, her demand for shipping space expands at a pace more rapid than new construction. She is unable to charter additional foreign tonnage, and faces the expiration and non-renewal of existing charter contracts covering foreign bottoms. This situation has highly adverse bearings not only on her economic situation, her commercial intercourse with her conquests on the Far Eastern Continent, and her military supply shipping to China, but it also adversely affects Japan's capacity for venturing into general Pacific war. Any further Japanese aggression anywhere in the Pacific area would have to be undertaken across thousands of miles of open sea and would require a large volume of supply shipping which Japan hardly could spare. Any considerable losses of the Japanese mercantile marine at the hands of enemy naval forces would have telling effects upon Japan's ability to keep herself supplied with indispensable imports.

Among the great powers, Japan ranks third in mercantile fleet tonnage but first in maritime vulnerability. To maintain her island economy at minimum requirements she needs as much, if not more, mercantile tonnage than does Great Britain for minimum supplies of England and Scotland. But Japan has little more than one-fourth of Britain's mercantile fleet. If Japan, in the case of general Pacific war, should suffer about the same shipping losses Germany presently inflicts upon Britain, one-third of her mercantile marine would be sunk within the first year of such war. Japan leads in the world, it is true, in modern fast freighters of between 5000 and 7000 gross tons which today are the most useful cargo boats, but in other important respects her merchant fleet is not up-to-ate. Though third in the world's shipping in general, Japan ranks only sixth in the field of tankers, and seventh in that of vessels of 10,000 gross tons and more.

As regards tankers, Japan is particularly badly place since the United States Government recently refused to permit her to charter American tankers. Japan today has to import under her own flag a large portion of her foreign mineral oil supplies, and all the additional oil she secured from the Netherlands Indies under this month's Batavia agreement on a "cash and carry" basis. Many of the Scandinavian vessels chartered by Japanese shipping firms are tankers, and though Japan induced Britain to agree to the continuation of the charter contracts in question following the German occupation of Norway and Denmark, most of these contracts are near normal expiration and are unlikely to be renewed. New tankers under construction in Japanese dockyards are too few to provide adequate replacement. The main effort of recent Japanese mercantile shipbuilding has been devoted to the construction of new mixed passenger-cargo vessels of 10,000 tons and more, in which Japan is especially short. Outstanding new constructions in this category are the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's 16,500 tons vessels Nitta Maru and Yawata Maru, soon to be followed by a third sister ship the Kasuda Maru. A large part of the Tokyo Government's annual Yen 90,000,000 shipbuilding subsidies has been spent upon these and similar ships whose construction is strongly promoted by the Japanese Navy. It is obvious that these ships were and are built chiefly with an eye to their usefulness in war as armed raiders, auxiliary cruisers, or mass troop transporters. They have been constructed so as to be easily convertible for belligerent purposes, and they have a boiler capacity and horsepower strength unusually high for passenger boats. Financially, in present conditions, these vessels under the Japanese flag are losing business propositions for private business firms.

Speed Means Money

Japanese ships that continue to make money are the modern, fast (23 knots), and highly specialized cargo boats of between 5000 and 7000 gross tons which rank next in Japanese mercantile shipbuilding. It is this type of new vessel that is most appreciated by Japanese private shipping. Yet shipbuilding in Japan lags far behind requirements and orders. Ships under contract for new construction in Japanese dockyards aggregate over 1,8000,000 tons but only a small fraction of this tonnage currently is under actual construction. The output of new merchant vessels by Japan's dockyard industry steadily decreased throughout the Sino-Japanese war. One of the chief reasons of this decrease is the constant expansion of new constructions for the Japanese Navy which appears to have requisitioned several important dockyards formerly entirely devoted to the building of merchant vessels, and which enjoys for its own building enterprises absolute preference in the supply of shipbuilding materials. Other reasons notably include the shortage of such materials for mercantile shipbuilding, especially in the field of building iron and steel; the shortage of experienced labor; the high prices of shipbuilding materials and the high wages; as well as the difficulty of raising in an already overburdened capital market the funds required for the financing of shipbuilding.

There is not a chance, in these circumstances, for the prompt execution of the official expansion program for the Japanese mercantile fleet whose tonnage was supposed to be boosted to 7,500,000 tons within two years from now. The materialization of that program would require an annual output of about 1,000,000 tons of new ships in Japan, but the country's actual new additions to its mercantile fleet for years past steadily decreased and today no longer average much more than some 400,000 tons annually. Even this the dockyards of Japan achieved only at the expense of extraordinary delay and postponement of repairs to mercantile vessels already afloat. Ships under repair now spend in Japanese dockyards twice the time required before the Sino-Japanese war, and the tonnage of laid-up ships currently under repair in Japan is twice as large as formerly. Frequently urgent repairs and general overhaulings are postponed to the very last minute, and ships continue to be dispatched on short trips in a state which in normal times would not be considered fully seaworthy. The ultimate result of such postponement of repairs, of course, is but the necessity of still more extensive repairs.

Pressed For Space

Yet Japan today is badly pressed for shipping space, and no longer can afford to abide by all the rules of maritime "Safety First!" It has been admitted in Japanese papers that in some instances Japanese vessels on coastal runs recently have been sailing loaded above the loadline, or without some of the necessary instruments of navigation. The Tokyo Government itself admits that Japan last summer was short of 800,000 tons of mercantile shipping space. On the basis of this official figure, Japan at the present time must be short of at least 1,100,000 tons of shipping. In all probability, the Tokyo Government is telling the truth only partially and its shipping shortage is considerably larger than that, but even according to its own figures it will take several years before Japanese mercantile shipbuilding will make good the present shortage, and this only in case that Japan's demand for shipping does not increase. However, throughout the past three years Japan's shipping demand has steadily increased, and it promises to increase still more in the next ten months during which Japan will have to face the biggest rice deficit for many years.

The main reasons for the great increase of the shipping space requirements of Japan include the country's gradual exhaustion in her China war adventure, which results in continuous decreases of her agricultural and industrial output, and thus increases Japan's dependence on foreign food and industrial supplies; the engagement in auxiliary naval and military service in the China waters of almost one-fifth of Japan's mercantile fleet; the withdrawal from Far Eastern waters north of Hongkong, since the outbreak of the European war, of considerable tonnage of European shipping which no longer assists in meeting Japanese demand for shipping space. The shipping shortage is felt specially severely in the field of what the Japanese once called their near-sea shipping, i.e. the maritime traffic between the various islands of Japan proper, her colonies Korea and Formosa, and the occupied areas in China proper. There is a huge congestion of traffic and bottom shortage on the Shimonoseki-Fusan (Japan-Korea) and Kobe-Dairen (Japan-K.L.T.) Routes, and Japanese shipping space is equally short all along the China coast and on the Yangtze River.

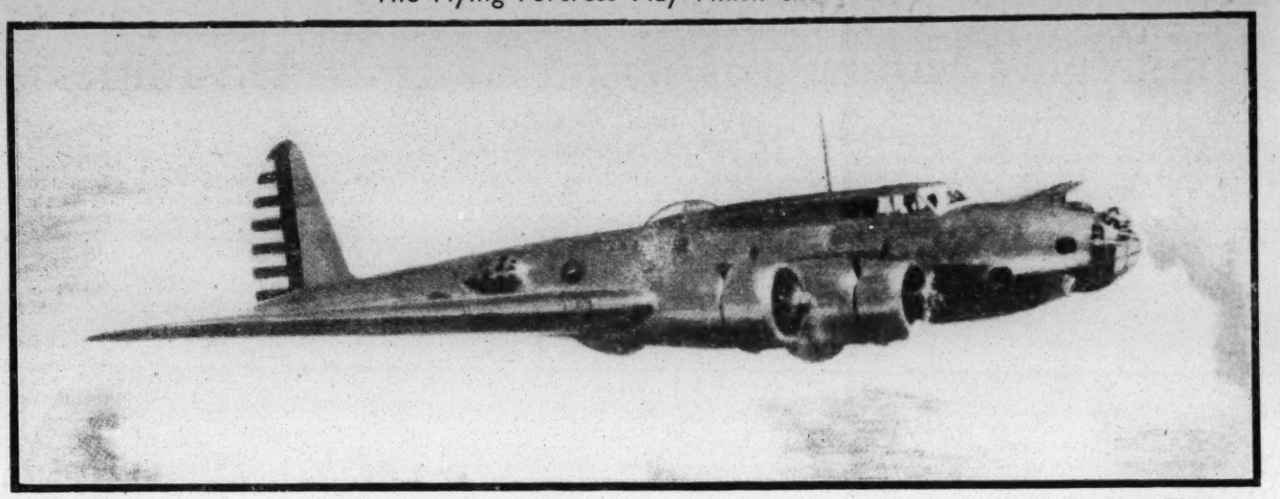
The Tokyo Government has had to enforce a large number of shipping regulations to cope with that shortage, either indirectly through the Japan Shipping Control Conference, or directly by governmental ordinances. Minimum tonnages were assigned to certain routes, and for the maritime transportation of certain vital commodities (coal, rice, salt, iron ore, etc.); such commodities in certain ports also were given precedence over other goods; freight rates were pegged at official minimum levels; shipping and dockyard firms were induced to form a series of new groupings calculated to promote certain lines of shipping at the expense of others. The result, however, has not been satisfactory, and the bottom shortage in Japan's near-sea shipping continues although almost two-thirds of her mercantile tonnage already have been concentrated upon this shipping area.

"Incident Demands"

The Japanese mercantile marine today aggregates a tonnage of approximately 5,500,000 whereof, however, more than 1,000,000 tons are still requisitioned for auxiliary military and naval supply service in the China waters as well as between China and Japan. For genuinely commercial shipping, Japan thus has but 4,500,000 tons of shipping available. Of this tonnage, over 2,500,000 tons are plying the China and Japan seas. Of the deep-sea shipping tonnage 600,000 tons are engaged in the Sunda Straits region and the South Seas while over 500,000 tons are on the North West Pacific run. The bulk of the remainder is accounted for by shipping to South America, through the Panama Canal to

(Continued on Page 436)

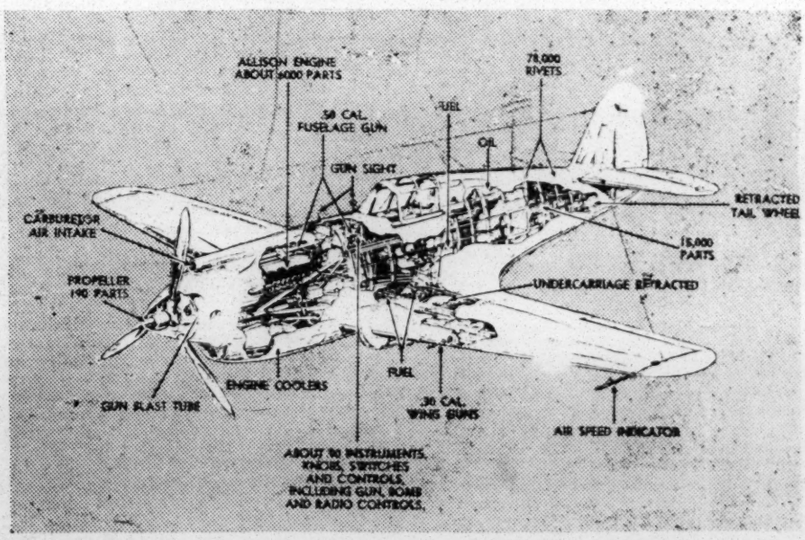
The Flying Fortress May Finish the War



From Business Week

The U. S. War Department announced, several months ago, the placing of orders for 277 of the famous Flying Fortress Bombers, largest and fastest warplane yet invented. The contract went to the Boeing Aircraft Company of Seattle, Washington, and amounted to US$70,449,955.20. The Flying Fortresses are so large and intricate in design that they require 70 basic raw materials in the manufacturing process. Details regarding the plane have been kept a secret, but a German "Transocean" dispatch from Rome recently told of the first appearance of planes of this type in the Mediterranean sector. The description given in the German dispatch referred to the British Flying Fortresses, said to be quite similar to the American model pictured above. The plane carries a crew of ten men and an observation turret with a small Vickers cannon on top. Two more Vickers cannons were in the rear of the machine. In addition the plane carries seven machine guns capable of firing in all directions. Flying Fortresses of the Sunderland type, referred to in the Rome dispatch, were said to have a wing span of 36 meters and were capable of taking off with a load of 23 tons. According to the description of the American Flying Fortress described in "Business Week," more than 200 manufacturers have been awarded contracts for the production of parts on a "mass-output" basis. It was stated in Washington last week that 50 of the giant planes are being transferred to Britain.

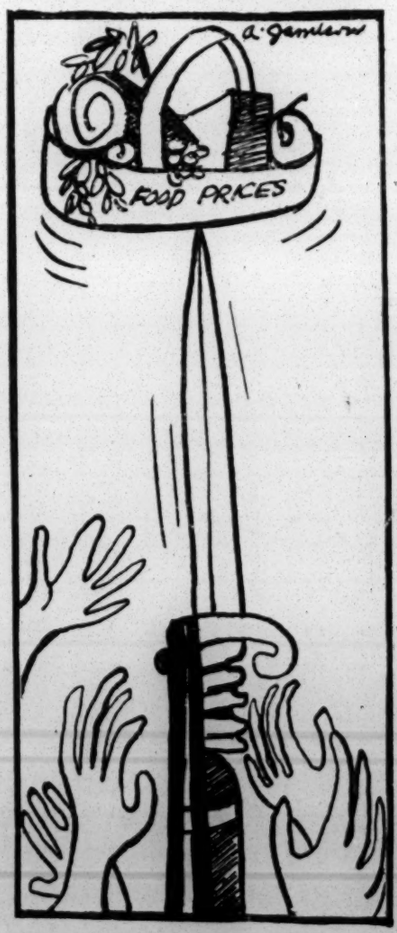
This Shows Why Production Is Slow



N. Y. Times Magazine

The above cross section of a war plane illustrates the internals of the modern military plane, said to be the most complex of man's contrivances. The diagrammatic sketch is that of a Curtis pursuit ship. It contains 15,000 parts in the fuselage and the wing and requires 78,000 rivets to hold it together. In addition much welding also is required. The engine contains more than 6,000 parts and there are 190 parts in the propeller. The instrument board contains at least 90 mechanical instruments consisting of valves, dials, knobs, buttons, which the pilot must understand and know how to operate. The production of these planes requires two processes—making of the parts in special factories and then the assembly of the parts to complete the plane.

The Cause of High Prices



New Masses, N. Y.

Havard Dean and Faculty Demand Full Embargo

The dean of the Harvard Law School and 15 other members of the Harvard faculty proposed in the December issue of the magazine Atlantic Monthly last week that the United States take firm measures to halt Japan's southward expansion program in the Pacific.

The Harvard educators according to a **United Press** message, proposed that the United States declare a complete trade embargo against Japan, extend all possible material aid to the Chungking Government and conclude arrangements with Britain and Holland for American naval bases in the southern Pacific.

The educators were headed by Prof. James M. Landis, dean of the Harvard Law School.

"It would be catastrophic," the article said, "if Japan, from her new vantage point in French Indo-China, were permitted to subdue China and absorb Asia's wealth."

"Fastest Plane in the World"

The above is the third entry in the competition for the "fastest plane in the world." It is a United Aircraft pursuit plane and is claimed to make 400-m.p.h. with a cruising range of about 1,700 miles. The first entry in the competition for the fastest plane was the Grumman "Skyrocket," which was brought out last spring. The next was Lockheed's, which was publicised as the world's fastest military plane. The picture is from Business Week, N. Y.

Japanese Imitate European Car Models

The magazine Business Week published the above picture of a new model car, known as the Toyota, which the Japanese recently put out in the hope of capturing Oriental markets where British Austin and German Opel cars formerly were best sellers. The new Japanese car is 48-h.p. No information was available as to the name of the manufacturer or the price.

New Plane Every Three Hours

Part of the Boeing Airplane Company's plant at Wichita, Kansas, where primary training planes for the U. S. Army and Navy are being turned out at the rate of one plane every three hours. This picture shows 16 fuselages on the way to the final assembly line in the background. These planes are part of an order of 1500 biplane trainers ordered by the U. S. Government about a year ago. It was claimed that the Company was 35% ahead of its contract schedules and hoped to be able shortly to turn out a complete plane every 90 minutes.

Moulting

Glasgow Bulletin

New Uniform

Baltimore Sun

Japanese Nearsightedness

Detroit News

Mayer Acquitted; Judge Demands Inquiry Into Bribery Charge

With a recommendation that the alleged bribery of Chinese witnesses by the defendant be investigated, Judge Milton J. Helmick dismissed for lack of evidence the seven-week criminal case against Rudolph W. ("Rudy") Mayer in the U.S. Court for China last Saturday.

"Rudy" Mayer, brother of the famed M-G-M movie magnate in Hollywood, walked out of the court-room a free man as long as facts or circumstances corroborating the testimony that he procured the absence of Chinese witnesses for the Government be undiscovered.

Should Acting District Attorney Charles Richardson, Jr., discover any such facts, he has been instructed to file proceedings against the defendant for contempt of court or an appropriate criminal information, the **China Press** reported. Intimidation of witnesses is a grave criminal offense, it was pointed out.

Mr. Richardson was complimented by the Court for proceeding with the prosecution after restitution had been made to the original complainant, Mr. Heimendinger, in spite of the fact that he had the option of dismissing the case should he have so wished. Restitution, it was again pointed out, is no defense, especially in view of "the curious conduct of the defendant in evading arrest" for more than two weeks.

Riley Case Next Week

Trial of Edward T. ("Jack") Riley, Shanghai slot-machine king, on charges of operating gambling places and devices, will open Dec. 4 before Judge Milton J. Helmick in the U.S. Court for China, the Judge decided last week, following conferences with the opposing attorneys.

Riley has pleaded guilty to the information filed by Mr. Charles Richardson Jr., special assistant to the District Attorney, on condition that Mr. Richardson is able to prove the defendant is an American citizen.

Arrested early in September, Riley spent two days in Ward Road jail before producing US$25,000 bail on which he is now free. He is charged with operating numerous gambling places and devices.

During the past month Mr. Richardson has been busy attempting to collect evidence to prove Riley's American citizenship.

It was reported by the **Evening Post** Riley contends he is a Chinese citizen, possessing a passport issued by the Chinese Government although Shanghai gossip had long held him to be a Chilean.

Bender Remanded

In the First District Court last Monday, meanwhile, Wilhem Bender, German conspirator involved in the Widler $2,000,000 copper theft case, was remanded for one more week. Bender was arrested one month ago in Hongkew on suspicion of helping Elly Widler, Swiss agent for the Japanese Military Forces here, in removing the two million dollars of copper from the godown of the Commercial Express Company.

In court on Monday the Police did not present any charges again him as investigations were still being held.

It was understood that Bender resisted violently when Police made the arrest. He had to be carried to the Police Station in his pajamas.

During the last hearing, the council for the accused, Mr. Tomn of the law office of Kentwell, Chen and Tomn, told the court that the copper was not removed by the accused, but was actually confiscated by the Japanese Military Forces. He also stated that a letter had been sent to the Municipal Police verifying the fact, and thus removed the charge against Bender.

Meanwhile, it was indicated in some circles that the case might be dropped by the Police on account of insufficient evidences against Bender. Other sources, however, maintained that the German would be tried again this coming week.

Prince Saionji, Last Of Japan's Famous Genros, Dies Following Prolonged Illness

Prince Kimmochi Saionji, 91-year-old, last of the Genro, died at 9.54 o'clock last Saturday night at his villa near Okitsu.

The aged Prince, although his condition had been critical for several days, retained consciousness almost until the hour of his death, it was reported. He had been seriously ill for several weeks.

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira, Minister of the Imperial Household and Baron Kumao Harada, the Prince's secretary, were with him at the hour of his death. Nearby the Prince also were his son, Hachiro, his grand-daughters, Aiko and Mrs. Motoko Oku, and Mr. Shojuro Nakagawa, a member of the House of Peers.

Imperial sanction for the State Funeral of the late Prince Kimmochi Saionji was granted by the Throne on Monday, when Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye sought the Imperial rescript commanding the granting of the funeral, being received in audience at the Palace.

It was also understood that Prince Konoye will assume the post of chairman of the general arrangements committee of the State Funeral. Prince Konoye, it was stated, will head the committee not in his official capacity as Premier, but purely in an individual capacity of one who had been close to the late Prince Saionji.

It will be recalled, says **Domei**, that Prince Konoye accompanied the late Prince Saionji to the Paris Peace Conference in 1919 when the late Genro headed the Japanese delegation.

Mr. Kenji Tomita, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, and Baron Kumao Harada, private secretary of the late Prince Saionji, will assist Price Konoye in his task.

Funeral services will be held at Hibiya Park, located in the centre of Tokyo. The date, however, still is undecided, although it is expected within a week, and in keeping with the wishes of the late Genro's family.

The State funeral for Prince Saionji will be the 19th in Japanese history. The first State funeral was held in 1878 when Mr. Toshimichi Okubo, who played an important role in the Meiji Restoration, died, while the last State funeral was accorded the late Fleet-Admiral Marquis Heihachiro Togo, Japanese naval hero.

The late Prince Saionji's body will lie in state at the official residence of Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka. The late Prince Saionji also was posthumously promoted to the junior grade of the first class court rank for his meritorious service to the Court and the State, it was announced in a decree issued on Monday.

Farmers Clash With Paper Hunters

A series of unpleasant incidents marred the opening hunt of the Shanghai Paper Hunt Club last Sunday in the Hungjao and Rubicon countries, when strenous objections were raised by the farmers to the use of their ground by the hunt.

This incident was eventually settled on the arrival of Mr. J. H. Liddell at the finish, when an agreement was reached after several minutes of argument. A riding-boy's injuries, reported the **North China Daily News**, were not of a very serious nature.

Early in the chase the hunt met with another crowd of farmers who blocked the passage leading to a point called "Christmas Wade." The farmers took up a threatening attitude and were armed with sticks, stones and poles. The hunt was forced to make a detour after the efforts of two prominent Chinese members of the club failed to induce the farmers to let them through.

It was alleged that pistols were brandished by another lot of farmers only a mile or so from the finish of the hunt when certain riders were stopped and not allowed to proceed for several minutes. It was reported that the farmers barricaded a path through which the trail was laid. When the leader of the hunt came up to the barricade he looked round for means of getting through as the flags, which indicated the end of the hunt, were in sight. Seeing no way out other than through a farmer's house, the leaders of the hunt dashed into the front of the dwelling and came out by the back. It is said that in doing this they galloped through the farmer's living room, arousing his ire and causing a crowd to collect in a short while.

Two excited farmers were said to have pulled pistols from their gowns. Here again the issue was settled after a short talk in which remuneration is said to have been promised.

H. H. Read Honoured By Stock Exchange

Mr. H. H. Read was honoured by the Stock Exchange on Wednesday, when Mr. Ellis Hayim gave an "at home" to mark Mr. Read's retirement, and Mr. C. O. Cumming, Acting Chairman of the Exchange, presented him with a book on behalf of the members. Mr. Read is one of the two original members of the exchange, having had nearly forty years experience as a sharebroker. The presentation took place in the Stock Exchange, tribute being paid to Mr. Read by Mr. Cumming. He was chairman of the exchange in 1908, 1911 to 1913 and 1921 to 1925, besides being vice-chairman or acting chairman on many occasions.

Chinese Seamen's Wages Declared Increased

The British Minister of Shipping, Mr. R. H. Cross, was asked in the House of Commons on Tuesday whether a danger bonus was now granted to Chinese seamen, and if so, how the amount compared with the bonus granted to British seamen.

Mr. Cross replied that while a bonus in name was not usually paid to Chinese, the percentage of increase in Chinese seamen's wages since the outbreak of war was a good deal higher than the increase in British seamen's wages, states a **Reuter** message.

Newsmen Face More and More Restrictions; Harry Stuckgold Vigorously Criticizes Shanghai Police

A further outbreak of press restrictions which began right in the heart of Shanghai's International Settlement were reported here last week from many parts of the world.

The strong-armed methods of totalitarian governments plus the pressure of war-time censorship needs on the part of other nations appeared to be making ever more rigorous the role of the reporter, editor and publisher in these days of crisis.

Censorship of Chinese language dailies in the Settlement was maintained by the Shanghai Muncipal Police in Octoberr, with fines being imposed by the First Special District Court on four Chinese editors, the monthly S.M.P. report revealed.

The editors of two "mosquito" newspapers and one weekly journal were fined $80, $40 and $30 respectively for publishing "indecent" matter, it was revealed. Another "mosquito" paper was ordered to suspend publication on October 10 for a similar offense.

The editors of three newspapers were warned by the police for publishing "objectionable articles or undesirable expressions," it was stated.

Police Criticized

Meanwhile, in New York. Harry M. Stuckgold, originally an American salesman for pharmaceutical articles who became publisher of the Sino-American managed **Chinese American Daily Evening News** told the press how his publications were suspended on three occasions by the Shanghai Municipal Police. He said his publications were ordered suspended because they carried articles which the police considered offensive.

Mr. Stuckgold's Chinese language newspaper was suspended from publication for short periods because of strongly anti-Wang Ching-wei articles which the Police in Shanghai considered to be against the interests of peace and good order in Shanghai. He was also threatened by pro-Wang Ching-wei elements on several occasions and, before leaving Shanghai a few months ago, was accompanied by bodyguards.

He pointed out that his paper published all sorts of editorials criticizing the Shanghai Municipal Police without any reaction, but it got into trouble every time it carried news articles received through regular channels with foreign datelines which in any way reflected against Mr. Wang.

"It was costly to make any mention of the Japanese. Chinese policemen should not be controlled by the Japanese so as to be so terrified by terrorists that as policemen they are worthless," he said.

Japanese Restrictions

Frank Smothers, Chicago **Daily News** correspondent, told the Editor and Publisher magazine in Chicago of the pressure on newspapermen in the Far East. He had just returned from an intensive tour of the Pacific area.

With the Japanese press and public exceedingly "spy conscious" and Tokyo military police not averse upon occasion to arresting American and British newspaper correspondents on trumped up charges of espionage or action against the state, the life of such newspapermen is "damned tough" these days in Japan, he said.

Mr. Smothers said that American correspondents find themselves in a thinly veiled hostile atmosphere when working in Tokyo. He referred to the unfortunate case of Melville James Cox, veteran **Reuter** Tokyo correspondent, who was reported by Japanese authorities to have committed suicide by leaping from the third floor of the Tokyo military police head-quarters, where he was held for two and one-half days for questioning by gendarmes for "military reasons."

"Jimmy Cox was a highly respected newspaperman in the Orient, and his friends and associates are convinced he was not an agent of the British government," said Mr. Smothers. "What happened in Cox's mind after he was arrested and questioned for two and a half days by Japanese gendarmes to prompt him to jump from that window —if as assumed by most foreigners in Tokyo, he did jump—may never be told. In the event the Japanese arrest an American correspondent, any statement the Japanese may ascribe to that correspondent should not be accepted as authentic until the man has had an opportunity to tell his story outside of Japan."

Expelled From Italy

Smothers, who was expelled from Italy by order of the Fascist government, and later covered the present war from Berlin for the **Daily News**, expressed the belief that correspondents find it more difficult to work in Japan than is the case in other foreign countries While he only spent a brief time in Tokyo, he was impressed with the "increasing unfriendliness" on the part of many Japanese.

American correspondents find their news sources of long standing inclined to be less communicative and press contacts, in many instances, cut off, he said, because Japanese feel they are jeopardizing their own safety by talking to foreign newspapermen.

Recent events have re-emphasized to American and British correspondents that they may be arrested on flimsy charges of espionage or other charges with subsequent grilling on the part of military police, he pointed out. Purposes of such star chamber sessions include the hope of compelling the correspondent to reveal his confidential sources of news, he explained, or to reveal information to be used against others, or to discredit the correspondent. After such "fishing expeditions" in the past the Japanese have issued their own strange versions of what has been said, he asserted.

Want ads for factory workers, office workers, and shop assistants disappeared from Japanese newspapers last week when the revised Regulations for Recruiting Workers, drafted by the Welfare Ministry, came into force, according to **Havas**, official French news agency. As a result of this measure, new workers can be recruited only through the Governmment employment agencies.

The new regulations also will prevent workers from seeking higher-paid jobs by advertising in the press.

Domei, Japanese news agency, reports from Ottawa that a ban prohibiting the sale of numerous foreign magazines, including the **Japan Times Weekly**, published by the **Japan Times** and the **Transpacific** published by the formerly American-owned and managed **Japan Advertiser** had been announced by the Canadian National Revenue department.

Lyons Closes Papers

Meanwhile, in Lyons last week, a number of newspapers was ordered suspended by the Government for 24 hours according to **Havas.**

The papers affected by the order were **Le Temps**, the Royalist paper **L'Action Francaise, L'Effort**, which replaced the former organ of the French Socialist Party **Le Populaire, Le Paris-Soir, Le Progres de Lyon, Le Soir de Lyon, Lyon Soir**, and **Le Mot d'Ordre**, the paper of M. Ludovic-Oscar Frossard, a prominent Socialist Deputy who was Minister in sevveral Cabinets, including M. Leon Blum's Popular Front Government.

A bill prohibiting press attacks against the Chief of the French State has been promulgated at Vichy earlier in the month.

The bill specified that an attack against the person of the Chief of State by any publication will be punishable by a prison term of from three months to two years and a fine of from 100 Francs to 3,000 Francs.

Previously, the newspaper **Mon d'Ordre** which was recently founded by M. Frossard, had been prohibited for a week. The form in which the newspaper published United States and British news was so tendencious that the French Government had felt compelled to intervene, according to **Transocean,** German news agency.

One of France's greatest newspapers, **Le Soir,** earlier was banned for two days, **Transocean** declared.

Pope's Appeal

Pope Pius XII was moved recently in the Vatican to emphasize the duties of a free press and to denounce the printing of false news. It was believed that he was hitting directly at certain Italian Fascist publications.

"It has been truthfully stated that the tongue has killed more men than the sword, and it may be asserted that lies in writing may do as much damage as tanks and bombing planes," **Havas** quoted the Pope as saying.

His Holiness, according to a special correspondent of **Le Termps,** made his declaration during a private audience.

"Next to poor books," Pope Pius said "we must avoid in writing any tendency towards lies and hatred. A lie is even more abominable when it spreads calumnies and stirs up discord among brothers."

"Thus," His Holiness continued, "a certain section of the world press is attempting to destroy, in the great family of peoples, the cordial relations which should exist between sons of the same Father in heaven. Hatred is sometimes stirred up by books, but more often by newspapers. When, in the rush and bustle of daily work, a writer makes a mistake, spreads news the source of which has not been ascertained, or criticizes unjustly, he is more than careless. One must remember that in these times of acute tension such carelessness may entail serious consequences."

Osservatore Attacked

When the Nazis drove into Poland a year ago, the **Osservatore Romano,** semi-official organ of the Pope, held to objective reporting, unbiasedly printing the war bulletins of all belligerents. Its circulation boomed, reaching 180,000 by last May as news-hungry Italians—exposed to the Mussolini-muzzled press—pounced on each issue.

Fascist newspapers howled "Allied bias," and openly attacked the **Osservatore.** Then on June 13—three days after Italy's entry into the war—the Vatican journal dropped all political and military dispatches from its pages. Circulation tumbled to a mere 28,000.

In September the Vatican was reported ready to abandon publication of the daily, but this suspension rumor was formally denied by the Vatican's official news bulletin. But the denial did not alter the fact that the **Osservatore,** faced with further circulation drops and mounting deficits, was wavering on the brink.

Later, the Italian Government forbade general circulation of the organ in Italy.

Havas quoted the **Swiss Telegraphic Agency** as stating that the **Osservatore Romano** would continue to appear as the semi-official Vatican organ but would not be circulated in Italy.

Correspondent Expelled

Mr. Herbert L. Mathews, Rome correspondent for the **New York Times,** was

(Continued on Page 434)

Four North-Eastern Provinces To Be Created By Chungking As New War Zone

Free China's avowed determination eventually to recover all Japanese-occupied territories not only in China proper, but also in Manchuria, was reiterated recently in the influential pro-Chungking **Cheng Yien Pao.**

The newspaper confimed the report that the Chungking government was planning to create a war zone in the four north-eastern provinces of Liaoning, Kirin, Heilunckiang and Jehol.

Though Manchuria has been under Japanese military occupation for nearly a decade, the paper observed, the Chinese Government and people have never forgotten their sacred responsibility and mission to recover that vast and fertile territory.

During the numerous Japanese peace offensives in the past, the paper added, Japan has always sought to secure a promise and assurance from China to give up the Four North-Eastern Provinces to Japan. This demand has been repeatedly and consistently rejected by the responsible Chinese authorities.

Moreover, the paper continued, the Chinese Government has always insisted, and continues to insist, on the complete withdrawal of Japanese forces from Chinese territory, including the Four North-Eastern Provinces, as an immutable condition for Sino-Japanese peace.

On each anniversary of the Japanese invasion of the Shenyang (Mukden) incident on Sept. 18, General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Military Affairs Commission, has always issued a special message to the people of the Four North-Eastern provinces, affirming the Government's sympathy for their sufferings and its determination to recover Manchuria.

In conclusion, the **Cheng Yien Pao** urged the United States, Great Britain and the U.S.S.R. to extend to China active assistance in recovering Manchuria. By threatening the Japanese rear in the North, the Democratic Powers can prevent Japan from expanding southwards. The U.S.S.R. has already strengthened her Pacific Fleet. The United States and Great Britain should act likewise to uphold the Nine-Power Treaty, which guarantees China's territorial integrity, the paper urges.

Axis Recognition

Meantime, from another quarter, came word that Rumania and Yugoslavia soon would recognize Manchuria formally. Manchuria already has been recognized by Italy, Germany, Spain and Hungary.

Mr. Li, Minister of Communications of the Manchurian government, and several other Manchurian officials attended recent ceremonies in Tokyo celebrating the 2,600th anniversary of the founding of the Japanese Empire, and it was noted that many leading newspapers in the Japanese capital demanded immediate Japanese recognition of the Nanking puppet government. General Nobuyuki Abe, special envoy to Nanking, was expected to reach an agreement with Wang Ching-wei about the end of November.

Another Tokyo newspaper, the **Hochi**, has been urging especially strongly that Nanking and Chungking collaborate, something that Wang would give his right arm for, but which Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek would not hear of.

"A fairly long time has elapsed since Mr. Wang Ching Wei disassociated himself from the Chungking faction and volunteered for a realization of an early return of peace to his country," the Hochi stated. "Mr. Wang will recall that his past path has not been strewn with roses while Japan, for her part, does not feel that her expectations of him have been fully met.

"However, it hardly needs to be emphasized that Mr. Wang is a Chinese and not a Japanese leader," the paper stressed. "The greater his love for his country, the harder he works for its interests. Considering this fact strictly and fairly, the efforts he has so far made for peace should be fully appreciated."

Inferior To Chungking

The organ then went on to point out that the National Government in Nanking under Mr. Wang Ching-wei "is of quite a different color from the Chiang Kai-shek regime in Chungking."

"The former stands for national salvation through peace while the latter still sticks to its policy of armed resistance against Japan," it stated. "Furthermore, the Wang regime, now in the throes of consolidation, is far inferior to Chungking in point of strength."

In view of this fact, the paper said, it would seem a better policy for the Nanking authorities to try and bring about a co-operation with Chungking while at the same time pushing measures for a penetration of their original peace movement.

Political observers in Chungking, meanwhile, were interested in a leader published in the Kuomintang's official **Central Daily News** which broadly hinted that within six months the true Chinese Government would once more be established in Nanking.

No elucidation has been forthcoming from that paper since the editorial appeared, and, states the **North China Daily News,** observers were left wondering whether the statement was based on inside information or whether the writer had fallen victim to the many rumours which have constantly made the rounds in Chungking ever since the removal of the Government from Hankow.

Official quarters, in face of much evidence to the contrary, still maintain that a Soviet-Japanese rapprochement is unlikely, according to the **North-China Daily News.** In fact, it is asserted that official assurance has been received from Moscow that a non-aggression pact is not being contemplated.

In any case Chinese authorities say the sting to China of such an agreement has been removed by Japan's open declaration for southward expansion.

Had a Soviet-Japanese pact come on the heels of the tripartite agreement the effect on Chinese morale would have been undeniably serious. For at that time, the freeing of say 100,000 seasoned, well equipped Japanese soldiers from the north would certainly, according to Chinese belief, have led to an attack on Chungking. Now, also according to Chinese belief, such a withdrawal would spell danger only to Singapore.

New Emigre Magazine Makes Debut In Shanghai

The first issue of **Der Mitarbeiter** (The Collaborator), a weekly review for German-speaking immigrants in Shanghai, was published this week by Arthur Kornik, its editor-in-chief.

Mr. Kornik said that the magazine's "vocation will be to inform, to instruct and to entertain the readers in every way. Though it will be chiefly non-political, it will be conducted along thoroughly Democratic lines."

The magazine's address is 81, Jinkee Road.

3,000 AMERICANS STAY HERE TO FACE STORM

Despite the fact that three United States evacuation liners have come and gone, 3,000 of the original 4,000 Americans in Shanghai still remain to weather what storms may brew.

Of those left behind, about 1,500 are understood to have signified their desire to leave. Accomodation on the evacuee vessels has been plentiful. The last one, the Washington, left Shanghai with 300 empty berths, excluding the 800 that were to be filled in Manila. Besides this, many of the passengers aboard the Washington were regular, non-evacuating residents and visitors from Shanghai.

Many of those who had first signified their desire to leave have changed their minds since the Presidential elections in the United States. Many more have still not made up their minds as to whether they should change them or not. Some have decided to cancel bookings, and have re-applied after a few days. Most have asked for postponements.

Outright cancellations of bookings started to come in a few days prior to the departure of the first evacuation liner, the Monterey. Since then they have been gaining momentum. Cancellations, however, are few compared to the enormous number of requests for postponement.

Must Wait Until 1940

Most of the wives want to spend the Christmas and New Year holidays by the sides of their husbands. Many of them do not want to leave at all. Some are waiting for future developments.

Should a large number of local Americans finally decide to leave, they will have to wait until late in December, or early January, 1941, President Line officials explained. No more evacuee vessels are being sent to the Far East, it was reliably believed.

Missionaries from all over the coastal region of China have begun applying for passage home as a tentative deadline on February 1 has been set by the missions to complete the evacuation of women and children.

It is estimated by missionary circles that, including children, beween 900 and 1,000 will vacate the missions and be on their way to America by that time.

With a large number of mothers and children leaving on the President Coolidge, 400 will have departed by the time the big President liner clears port next month.

Previous Crises Passed

The exodus began in the middle of October when the offices of the State Department issued a notice advising all Americans to return to their native land in view of possible economic war and actual hostilities with Japan.

Missionaries have stood by their posts in China through repeated troubles. In 1931 few asked to be sent home when Japan invaded Manchuria, or in 1932, when Shanghai got its 20th century baptism of fire.

In 1937 they were advised to go as a full-fledged war raged over their territories, but again they decided to stick it out. At the beginning of the present crisis, the same attitude prevailed, but in the last few weeks leaders of the missions have been in consulation with their aides and have decided that this time it is wisest to send the women and children away.

Those who are infirm, whether men or women, and those whose furloughs and retirements are approaching also have been advised to go home. As yet this order applies only to those in occupied China. Those in Free China are still awaititng orders.

American Red Cross Work in China Makes Impressive Picture; Job Racket Bared

As 20,000 sacks of wheat and rice from the American Red Cross arrived at Shanghai last week, Red Cross contributions of the past were recalled and plans for the future were surveyed in the columns of the **China Press.**

It was learned that the American Red Cross in the U. S. was purchasing a list of essential drugs for shipment here. This consignment has been estimated to be sufficient for the requirements of 2,500 beds for a six-month period.

The American Red Cross at Shanghai was also said to be arranging for the shipment from Java of 500,000 quinine tablets to Shanghai.

American Red Cross aid to China has been on a large scale since the Sino-Japanese hostilities started. In the early days of the war the Red Cross functioned as the American Advisory Committee, but it announced early last September that it would resume its service after several months of inactivity, and would be called the American Red Cross of Shanghai, being a branch of the Red Cross in America.

Between October, 1937, and March, 1940, $800,000 was sent to China by the American Red Cross for civilian relief, and in December, 1937, it helped maintain an estimated 137,000 refugees in Shanghai, living in 181 registered refugee camps. At that time the refugee problem here was acute, as there were approximately an additional 75,000 refugees living on the streets and in alleys, and an estimated 665,000 living upon the resources of friends and relatives.

Only last August the American Red Cross sent US$10,000 to Chungking for the relief of air raid victims.

Racket Revealed

Meanwhile, an informed source close to the Shanghai refugee relief situation told the **China Press** that Shanghai's Chinese refugee population of more than 15,000 had little hope ever of enjoying a life of security and independence and that possibilities that the city's refugee problem ever would be solved were slim.

There are certain circles in this city to whom the solution of the refugee problem would be distinctly disadvantageous from the financial point of view, this source explained.

"Outside of the authentic and authorized Chinese relief organizations in Shanghai, hundreds of men in this city are holding down lucrative positions in connection with certain other aspects of refugee relief," he pointed out. "Should the refugee problem be solved there would be no more refugees to be taken care of.

"Consequently there would be no further necessity for the various relief organizations, the large portion of relief money that has to go towards their upkeep, and, most important, the staffs (comprising hundreds of individuals) that constitute these organizations."

As the situation now stands there are more than 15,000 Chinese refugees in Shanghai. According to official estimates only two-thirds of these can be taken care of by the various relief organizations. The remaining one third of this migratory population roams the streets begging for help, scraping up filthy fragments of food from the gutter, and when able turning to crime as the last means of maintaining a spark of life in their emaciated bodies.

Of these thousands of refugee beggars practically naked and hungry on cold city pavements, dozens of corpses are picked up every morning during the winter months. Nearer the peak of the cold season, these dozens increase to hundreds nightly.

Figures Exaggerated

Asked why the city's program of refugee relief was insufficient to care for the total refugee population, the informant admitted that insufficiency of funds was one of the main reasons. "But a definite desire on the part of certain groups to keep the refugee problem continually alive is at the bottom of the failure to take many steps to mitigate refugee suffering."

It was also pointed out that the melodramatic figures publicized in connection with the cold and hunger death-tolls registered on Shanghai's pavements are greatly exaggerated. "You can safely cut the figure in half," the informed source assured.

"Half of the deaths purportedly taking place in the streets are not due to cold or hunger," he went on to explain. This was verified by the Health Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council. "The lower classes of Chinese families, not blessed with an over-abundance of money, have found an easy way to save on funeral expenses," he elucidated.

Nowadays, many of the poor who died at home from sickness or old age were wrapped up in a sack and carried out into the streets in the middle of the night, it was explained. Left there, they were usually picked up on the following morning by the Municipal Health authorities and benevolent funeral parlors. "After all," it was pointed out, "a Chinese funeral costs anything from $200 to $400. Not many can afford it!"

Cereal Shortage

Japanese authorities in Shanghai, by their refusal to allow the free flow of native rice and wheat into Shanghai from occupied areas, have created a crisis on the local cereal markets, and prospects for tangible changes in the situation soon appear to be small.

The Shanghai Municipal Council has asked the Japanese to allow the cereal to enter the city, but more than a month's negotiation with the Japanese has brought an invariable "no."

The native population is confronted with the gloomy prospect of having to buy for an indefinite period imported cereals at high prices, as a result of Japanese actions. It was learned from a reliable quarter recently that only the unhindered shipment to Shanghai of domestic rice would bring any fundamental solution to the local rice problem.

The quantity of domestic rice at present finding its way into Shanghai is only a fraction, about one tenth of the daily requirements of the Chinese here.

The shortage of imported rice a month ago, the **North China Daily News** recalls, nearly precipitated a crisis, but the situation was remedied by the arrival of large stocks of rice from French Indo-China. Owing to adverse exchange rates, freight and insurance charges which have to be defrayed, prices of the imported commodity today are riding the crest.

The landing of Japanese troops in French Indo-China, as anticipated in the near future, would result in an immediate cessation of the export of rice to China, informed quarters believed, thus further involving the food shortage in Shanghai.

Meanwhile, the Nanking puppet government has issued an order to the Shanghai Municipal government instructing local police to aid the Shanghai office of the Foodstuff Control committee in suppressing hoarding and profiteering by rice merchants.

U.S. Interest in Far East Reflected in Washington's Attitude Towards Developments in Japan and China

Official Washington has taken an increasingly active interest in the Far East—and especially in impending Japanese moves southward to Saigon, Singapore and Batavia—during recent weeks.

And, poised by Colonel Frank Knox' classic Boston statement, "we're not going to talk about what we are going to do, but do it," the United States will play an even bolder part in coming events in the Orient, most observers believe.

Within a month American women and children in the Far East, who heeded Washington's repeated suggestions for evacuation, will have been removed from the Orient.

"The decks then will be clear for action," one unofficial observer pointed out in Washington.

Rumors continued to circulate here to the effect that Britain, the United States and Australia have reached, or are on the verge of reaching, an agreement for joint defense in the Pacific.

President Roosevelt told the press recently that reports to that effect from London did not originate in high official quarters. No flat denial of these rumors has been issued in Washington or in London, however.

It was a matter of record that Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, Mr. Richard Casey, Australian Ambassador to the U.S., and Lord Lothian, British Ambassador to the U.S., consulted on joint Pacific defense. Furthermore, it was understood that the three statesmen again would meet soon, since Lord Lothian has just returned from London, where he presumably talked over problems of co-operation in the Pacific with other Governmental officials.

Knox, Stimson, Hull Meet

Colonel Knox, the Secretary of Navy, and Colonel Henry Stimson, Secretary of War, conferred with Mr. Hull regarding the possibility of substantially increasing American defense forces in the Philippines.

Observers recalled that Colonel Knox, in a recent announcement of the purchase of a number of tankers and other auxiliary ships recently by the Navy, told the press that they were designed to operate with the U.S. Fleet. He said that they would permit the Fleet to operate "anywhere in the Pacific."

Washington's anticipated approval of a Pan-American Airways request for extension of its trans-Pacific service to Singapore was expected to be a further evidence of official sentiment toward the Far Eastern problem.

The company announcement of its desire to extend the airline did not mention any U.S. defense aspects but informed sources said the contemplated line reflects the attitude of both the Administration and business to maintain a "firm hand" in the Orient, particularly as a result of recent developments in the Netherlands East Indies.

The Administration at Washington does not wish to make any provocative move in the Orient but it feels it can consistently support such private initiative, informed sources said.

Pan-American Airways announced that its landing facilities at Singapore would be at the British sea plane base civil airport. All needed British authorizations for using the facilities have been obtained, the company said.

The announcement is one of the strongest recent indications that the United States intends to oppose Japan in the Far East for maintenance of what it considers U.S. rights in the area, informed sources said.

Meanwhile, from another source, the **Army and Navy Journal**, came the opinion that the U.S. means to exercise a bold policy in the Orient.

Future Moves Predicted

Japan's future moves southward in the Pacific are largely dependable upon how many submarines and airplanes will be added to the air and naval forces in the Philippines by the United States, the magazine said.

"Washington has made it clear that the protection of the Philippines against all comers will be the primary concern of this country as long as the Philippines remain under the United States flag," said the Journal. "This fact may not be without influence in the Far East for sometime to come," the Army and Navy Journal said.

But at the same time, demonstrating that the U. S. intends to display wariness and tactfulness in the Far East, the United States did not seek to forestall the Japanese-Netherlands East Indies oil agreement through exerting pressure on the oil companies involved.

That was the categorical statement of Mr. Sumner Welles, Under-Secretary of State.

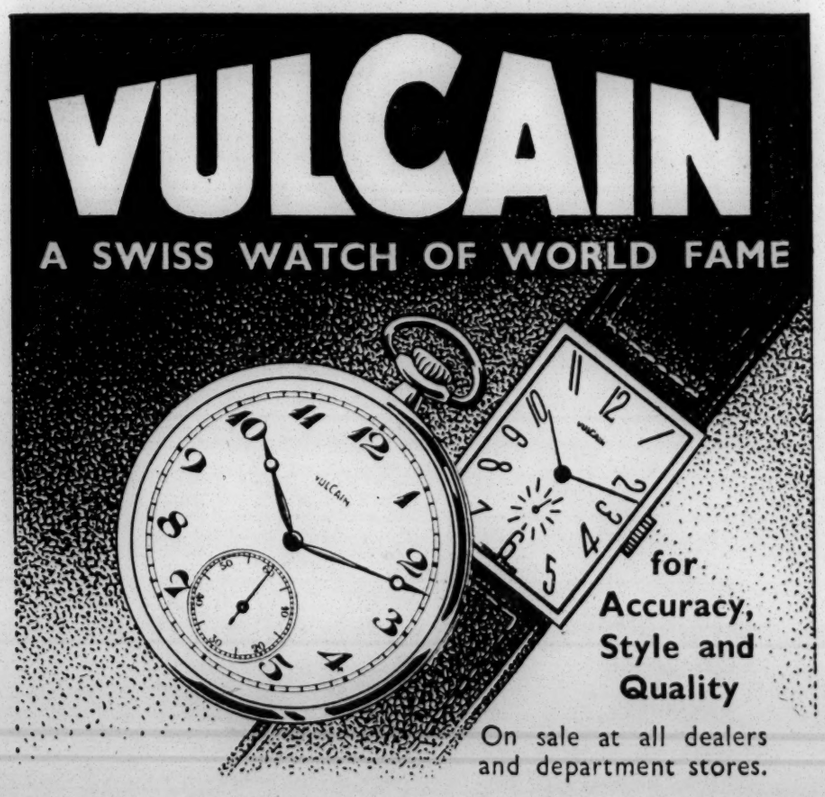
Mr. Welles said that the agreement was entirely an arrangement between local oil companies and the Japanese Government, and had no direct relation with any policy which the United States Government was carrying out.

Asked if the oil companies involved had been consulted by the State Department, Mr. Welles replied that if the questioner meant to inquire whether the State Department had voiced either approval or disapproval of the proposed agreement, the answer was no, but of course the State Department was in touch with companies doing foreign business throughout the world.

Official Washington, however, regarded the N. E. I. oil agreement as a compromise, since Japan had asked for double the amount of oil which she finally obtained.

Border Tension Eased

The agreement provided for sale of certain oil and petroleum products to Japanese companies and Dutch and



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American owned companies in Japan. It was signed by representatives of the Mitsui (Japanese) interests and the Royal Dutch Shell and Standard Oil.

The pact also was said to be limited to a six months period and included no high octane gasoline, according to informed sources. The N. E. I. government kept the U. S. State Department informed on the progress of negotiations, it was asserted.

Some quarters in Washington believed that the U. S. State Department counselled the companies involved and the N. E. I. to carry out the agreement with Japan, thus postponing a war for a time and giving the U. S. time to build up its Far Eastern military and naval machine.

Meanwhile, Britain appeared to be taking greater interest in the Far East than she has in many months.

The British Government recently announced creation of a unified Far Eastern command under the supreme command of Air Chief Marshall Sir Robert Brooke Popham.

British officials at the same time disclosed that "further reinforcements" had already reached the area into which Japan threatens a southward drive.

London anticipates a Japanese southward thrust at any time, now.

Japanese forces were reported in London to have been heavily concentrated in Formosa, Hainan Island, and Kwangchowan, where transports were said to be waiting to carry them southward, probably to Saigon.

There was even indication that a Japanese thrust into Saigon would be only the beginning of a major Japanese expansion in southern Asia.

Army Paper Warning

Observers here attached importance to the comment of the newspaper **Sin Shun Pao**, Japanese Army organ in Shanghai, which said that Japan would not permit the China war to distract her from her objectives "in the south Pacific and the Indian Ocean."

Evidence that Japan is on the verge of another southward thrust was seen by some circles in the inspired reports issued recently by semi-official Japanese news organs. Japanese reports, it was pointed out, alleged that anti-Japanese and pro-de Gaulle sentiment was spreading in French Indo-China, particularly around Saigon.

Japanese reports also have accused the French of maltreating the Indo-China natives and twice alleged that the French Governor-General of Indo-China, Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, had resigned his post.

In both instances, it was pointed out, Hanoi authorities denied that Admiral Decoux had any intention of resigning. Some observers regarded false reports of Admiral Decoux's resignation as a possible indication that he was resisting new Japanese demands for naval and air bases in southern Indo-China.

Reports from Bangkok indicated that Thailand was concentrating heavy forces along the Indo-China frontier and appeared to be making preparations to cross the border about December 1, possibly to establish a junction with Japanese forces operating from southern Indo-China. Such action, it was pointed out, might enable the Japanese to outflank Singapore and establish bases on the Indian Ocean, as hinted by the **Sin Shun Pao** in Shanghai.

A statement of Japan's far-reaching aims in the Pacific, as outlined by Admiral Sankichi Takahashi, former Japanese Supreme War Councillor, met with little surprise in the U. S. recently. Admiral Takahashi, according to Hugh Byas, writing in the Hinode magazine, defined the new order in Asia as beginning from Manchukuo and extending to Australia and westwards to the Bay of Bengal and Burma.

Admiral Takahashi said that Japan will proceed by stages according to Japan's national strength and her demands, through Manchukuo, China, French Indo-China, Burma, the Straits Settlements, the Netherlands East Indies, New Caledonia, New Guinea, many of the Pacific islands, Philippines, Australia and the rest of the East Indies.

Admiral Takahashi also said that war with America will come. "There can be no settlement until Japan and America have had a showdown," he said, adding that Japan is determined to face war with the United States.

"How could we have made the tripartite alliance without such a determination?" he asked.

He concluded by saying that the United States can avoid war by abandoning her "open door" policy and recognizing Japan's "new order in Asia."

To emphasize the growing feeling among the American people on the whole Far Eastern situation, the American Federation of Labor at its sixtieth annual convention recently recommended a total boycott of Japanese products in the U. S.

U.S. Chinese Draftee Wants To Fight Japan

A youthful Chinese-American who was the first draftee in New York's first draft district told newspapermen there last week that, since he probably would be in the U. S. Army, he would like to spend his time "fighting the Japanese."

Talking to newspaper reporters at his laundry, Chang Yuen-chan said he thought he "would like the Army," and that he had no choice among various branches of Army service.

"However, I dislike beans," he said. Beans proverbially maintain a standard and consistent place on the Army menu.

The young Chinese-American was among the 100,000 or so Americans who held No. 158 which was the first number drawn in the national draft lottery at Washington.

But although Mr. Chang was listed in the draft he will not be a draftee, because he volunteered soon after he learned his number had been drawn.

Mr. Chang probably will be the first man accepted for transportation from here to Fort Dix unless he fails in the army physical examination.

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(Continued from Page 421)

wholeheartedly, but the official and press criticism always was kept on a constructive plane. British stock even rose a notch or so after the Berlin-Moscow deal, and the dogs were called off until Tokyo could resurvey the lay of the land.

Britain's rascality was noted again in consequence of the Asama Maru affair, but America did not become an accomplice and a full-fledged arch-enemy of all East Asia until after France had fallen and Britain appeared to be in the Nazi bag as well.

With this turn of events, the prime idea was to poison the people so thoroughly against the two remaining powerful Democracies as to win their acquiescence in an Axis partnership, since lush plums suddenly had appeared in the south.

Shiratori-Tatekawa-Suetsugu-Hashimoto and Company, Gorotsukis Ltd., had crawled from under their flat rock, drafted Prince Konoye as their front man (implying strongly that a second term as Premier would be in the best interests of his health) and started undermining the Yonai Cabinet, which they thoughtfully had allowed to remain in office until the Diet unpleasantness was disposed of.

The German Fifth Column, which had been filing across Siberia all winter like an army of ants (I have counted as many as 250 trunks at one time on the platform of Yokohama Station, all bearing Berlin and Hamburg tags) and went into high gear simultaneously.

Certain army elements again found it necessary to prod a War Minister, and General Shunroku Hata, stalked out of Cabinet, which collapsed in his wake.

Then came the Teutonic-inspired "spy scare," featuring the arrest of a number of prominent Britons, and a general reign of terror designed to squelch the last dying opposition to the new crew and its program. With the New Structure smokescreen making things murky in Japan and the isolationist clamor and political preoccupation sweeping America, the irresponsible leaders in Tokyo developed the twin delusion that the United States could be bluffed into keeping to its own side of the Pacific and that the home folks were hankering for international adventure. Thus the time was thought ripe for springing the three-way alliance.

Disillusionment Arrives

Any illusions about American timidity were swept away by the evacuation of American citizens from Japan and China and the re-election of President Roosevelt, both of which events were witnessed with long faces.

As to the reaction of the Japanese people to the latest and greatest of Tokyo's diplomatic blunders, it can be said that the Axis extension ranks next in unpopularity only to the Sino-Japanese war. One ordinarily is not impressed by negative emotional exhibitions, but the wave of chilling silence which greeted the joint announcement carried the impact of a slap in the face. The **Hochi Shimbun**, which was one of the first Nazi prizes in Japan, felt constrained to rebuke the people for their failure to whoop it up over the new pact, remarking that Herr Hitler could not but feel hurt at their lack of appreciation of Germany's unbounded benevolence.

Although the Germans are officially glorified, the Japanese realize they have maneuvered their Government into a precarious position, and they hate them intensely for it.

The situation in Japan has changed completely from 1937, when foreigners were trusted and respected, and now suspicion and open hostility are displayed against all Westerners, Germans included.

With a serious coal and power shortage admitted, and a poorly stocked larder all too evident, Japan faces a cruel winter. The supply of charcoal, the universal fuel for cooking and heating, is being rationed drastically. Gas and electricity cannot be used for auxilliary warmth.

Although all commodities are available in Japan's "conquered" territories, the "conquerors" are obliged to get along on 10 small boxes of matches and a half-pound of sugar a month per household, to eat an unpalatable mixture of unpolished Formosan and Indo-Chinese rice and wheat, when they can get it. In the frequent absence of rice they eat bread, when they can get that. Restaurants serve rice only at certain specified hours of the day, and neighborhood shops are sold out more often than not. Wheat-abhorring Tokyoites now are forming in breadlines, for the first time in history.

What is perhaps the ultimate in irony is the fact that no Japanese can go to China unless under arms, on an official mission or on urgent business—and for the latter reason a hard-to-get police permit is required.

Armed Kidnapers Busy In Settlement Again

Kidnapers were on the war path again last week two cases being reported to the Settlement Police Tuesday morning, rich Chinese being taken away in both abductions. The first took place at nine o'clock when three armed men snatched Mr. Wu Ching-zung, manager of the Shanghai Native Bank at 327 Kiangse Road, from his home at 698/60 Yu Yuen Road.

Mr. Wu left his home and was going to the office when the kidnappers dragged him into a waiting car and sped away in a westerly direction.

The second kidnapping of the day took place at about 9.30 a.m. in Szechuen Road, near its intersection with Hongkong Road. The victim in this case was Mr. Sung Vong-sun chief of General Affairs Department of Lee Sing Printing and Weaving Company at 11/432 Kiangse Road.

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FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS :

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Japanese China Seas Fleet Chief Promoted

The Japanese Emperor recently personally conferred the rank of full Admiral on Vice-Admiral Zengo Yoshida, former Navy Minister; Vice-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, and Vice-Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese China Seas Fleet.

As Admiral Shimada is serving at his post in China, his promotion was transmitted to him by the Cabinet through the Navy Ministry.

Ceremonies were held for the appointment of Admiral Yoshida as Supreme War Councillor, Vice-Admiral Teruhisa Komatsu as Commander of the Port Arthur Naval Port, and Vice-Admiral Masakichi Okuma as Commander of the Ominato Naval Port.

With the promotion of Vice-Admiral Shimada To the rank of full Admiral the flagship Izumo, moored at the Central Wharf, Hongkew, is now flying a full Admiral's ensign. Although promoted, Admiral Shimada continues in his present command.

(Continued from Page 427)

expelled in October from Italy on the grounds that he declared in recent cables that the Italians and Germans were attempting to interfere in the Presidential elections of the United Sattes.

Matthews wanted to launch new intrigues against Italy, Rome's **Giornale d'Italia** asserted, by declaring without furnishing proofs that an Italian plan existed to bring about President Roosevelt's defeat in the presidential election in the United States. "Italy does not tolerate that confusion and shady maneuvers are started with regard to its clear policy even if this is done only to serve the ends of an election campaign. Italy, therefore, does away with all those who gossip and intrigue. Italy does not meddle with the domestic politics of the United States," the paper declared.

The Swedish papers **Goeteborg Morgenposten** and the **Arbetarposten,** both published at Goeteborg have been confiscated by Swedish authorities for having made attacks in their leading articles on Germany and Italy, according to **Transocean.**

Correspondent Dies

..For continually sending out reports "detrimental" to Rumania, Miss Claire Hollingworth, correspondent of the London **Daily Express,** recently was ordered deported by the Rumanian Government, **Transocean** reported.

Meanwhile, in a recent statement on the floor of the House of Lords, Viscount Caldecote, Dominions Secretary, declared that official British information stuck "more closely to truth" than did the propaganda of other countries.

"I sometimes share the feeling that we are not naturally so adept at propaganda or so successful at it as some other nations," he declared.

"This might be due to the fact that we are determined to stick more strictly to the truth than the propagandists of other countries. Truth is great and will prevail but sometimes there is a time lag which makes us impatient.

"If we persist with facts we are certain to succeed in the end better than if we resorted to lies and prevarication."

Ralph W. Barnes, well-known New York **Herald Tribune** correspondent, was killed when the R.A.F. bomber in which he was flying, crashed near the Yugoslav-Albanian border recently. The entire crew of the craft also was killed.

A quantity of copies of the **North-China Daily News** and the **North-China Herald** have been held up in Canada pending the payment of duty by the publishers, it was learned last week. The publishers said that they had just learned that newspapers entering Canada were dutiable. Arangements are being made to pay the duty and to forward copies of the publications to subscribers it was added.

Entry Of Jews To Shanghai Reported Now Blocked Almost Completely

Emigration of German Jews into Shanghai has been blocked almost completely by a new measure which requires US$50 and US$100 for Manchukuo and Japan visas respectively, it was reported last week. Passenger lists cabled here in advance from Berlin have already dwindled in size, it was reported.

The factor making emigration to the Far East still more difficult for German Jews is not the amount required for Manchukuo and Japan visas but the stipulation that these sums be paid in United States currency, it was explained. Foreign currency in the Third Reich, it was pointed out, is notably conspicuous by its absence.

In addition to the route via Manchukuo, according to **The China Press,** there is the trans-Siberian journey to Vladivostok, and from there by ship to Japan and Shanghai, but, as previously reported in **The China Press,** the military commander of Vladivostok does not want emigrants lingering in that port with opportunity to see its military secrets.

The scheme to charter a special vessel and send it on periodic trips to Vladivostok, where it would pick up batches of German emigres as soon as they arrive by rail, has not progressed beyond the theoretical stage, it was reported. Without the medium of a special vessel the Vladivostok route would not be generally practicable even should the port's military commander unbend, since no regular liners go between that city and Shanghai, and US$100 is required for a visa to Japan.

First batch of emigres to be hit by the new measure was one which was prepared to leave Berlin at the end of October. The emigres were equipped with Japanese papers for residence in Hongkew, Japanese-controlled area of Shanghai. At the eleventh hour, according to reports received at Shanghai, the Japanese Consulate-General demanded a deposit of US$50 for a Manchukuoan visa. Reichsmarks were not accepted, and no consideration was given to pleas for allowing the deposit to be made outside Germany, where the Reichmarks could be converted into United States currency. The sum had to be presented in Berlin.

Dengue Fever Epidemic Take Toll in Shanghai

Almost all notifiable diseases registered a decrease in Shanghai in October when compared with the figures for September and cholera had practically disappeared by the end of the month, according to the Commissioner of Public Health. There is definite presence, however of danger fever, which has not been prevalent in Shanghai in recent years.

Dengue fever, is conveyed by a variety of mosquito well known to most residents—the surreptitious and elusive daybiter. Breeding in small and easily overlooked collections of water, this mosquito is really more of a local household problem than anything else. During the winter months of course, breeding will cease, it was stated by the P.H.D.

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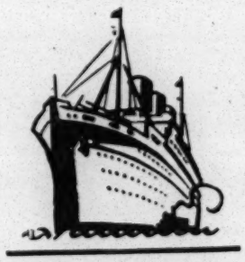

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Central China Expected To Become Battleground Again As Both Chinese And Japanese Are Reported To Be Massing Forces

Central China last week was expected to become a battleground once more as both Chinese and Japanese were reported to be massing troops and equipment, with the prospects of a large-scale engagement appearing imminent.

Believed to be a maneuver camouflaging a "peace offensive" and at the same time threatening a landing at Saigon, Japanese also were reported to be concentrating troops and supplies at Hanoi. Other Japanese troops were declared by foreigners who arrived in Shanghai recently from Lashio to have been massed at Hankow, and it was generally believed that Tokyo was planning a concerted drive on Chungking through Szechwan by way of Patung, 210 kilometers from the war capital.

According to competent observers, the impending offensive would, if present plans were carried out, be directed along the Yangtze Valley over the destroyed highway running along the south bank of the Yangtze Gorges. In addition to infantry, it was stated, the Japanese had dispatched large numbers of mechanized units, a chemical corps and an imposing fleet of bombers and fighters to Hankow, most of them having been transferred from Hanoi, Hangchow and Nanking.

Meanwhile, reports from Chungking stated that while large quantities of heavy field pieces and other modern equipment were pouring into China daily via the Yunnan-Burma Highway, the Chinese High Command was said to be preparing a counter-offensive in Central China with the Wuhan area (including Hankow, Wuchang, and Hanyang as an objective. Chinese military preparations were said to have been made in Hunan and Kweichow, as well as other war zones. Picked troops have also been despatched to both North and South China to participate in the counter-offensive.

Ichang Drive Looms

With the arrival of General Tang En-po and 50,000 well-trained and adequately equipped troops, a general offensive against the Japanese in Ichang sector was said to be looming.

Military developments in the eastern war zone last week were featured by a Central Government mandate ordering the new Fourth Army, which has been operating for the past three years in the Yangtze Valley in Kiangsu and Anhwei Provinces, to be transfered to new positions in North China. It was ordered that the Central Government troops take over areas vacated by the Eighth Route Army. Shortly after the Government mandate was issued, there were allegations in Hongkong and Shanghai to the effect that fighting was going on between the new Fourth Army and Central troops, but these reports were later categorically denied in Kuomintang, Communist, military and civil quarters in Chungking. Both Kuomintang and Communist circles in Chungking were said to have expressed the firm belief that any issues involved would be settled without resort to force.

Severe fighting in northern Anhwei was reported following a Japanese attack on Mengchen and Koyang. It is stated that Japanese forces under the cover of heavy artillery fire attacked Mengchen on November 17 and entered the city the following day, with the support of aircraft. The Chinese forces were said to have immediately launched a counter attack on November 19, recapturing Mengchen by noon of the same day. Japanese forces attacking Koyang were also repulsed, according to a Chinese report.

Two Warships Said Sunk

Chinese sources in Chungking said that two Japanese warships on November 19 foundered in the Yangtze River at Tungliu, between Wuhu and Kiukiang in southern Anhwei, after striking mines laid by Chinese guerillas. The report was denied by a Japanese naval spokesman. Meanwhile, Japanese forces operating in Southern Anhwei claimed to have captured Kiupu, south of Anking, the provincial city of Anhwei.

The situation on the various fronts in south China was unchanged last week following the complete withdrawal of the Japanese troops from the Yamchow area in Kwangsi, according to the Chungking military spokesman, who claimed that Chinese forces had inflicted more than 300 casualties on Japanese troops on November 16 during the Japanese embarkation from Yamchow Bay.

Intended to intensify resistance against the Japanese invasion, a war zone would be created shortly in the Four North-eastern Provinces of Manchuria, it was stated officially in Chungking. It was learned that Generals Wan Fu-lin, Tsou Tso-hua, Ma Chan-shan and Miu Cheng-liu, respectively Chairmen of the Liaoning, Kirin, Heilungkiang and Jehol provincial Governments, had arrived in Chungking to receive instructions from the Military Affairs Commission. It was also learned that more than 300,000 volunteers had been reorganized in the Manchurian Provinces, and had established contact with Chinese regular units in North China.

Japanese reports from North China stated that the Japanese forces were still conducting drives against Communist troops concentrated along the Hopei-Chahar-Shansi border, in eastern Shangtung, and in southern and western Hopei, wherein they claimed consistent successes.

No major Japanese air activities were reported last week. An interesting estimate carried by **Havas** from Chungking stated that since October 1939, Chungking had been raided 64 times in all by Japanese planes, according to the National Anti-Aircraft Defence Headquarters. The total number of bombs dropped amounted to 9,140, not counting those which fell in the Yangtze River and in the countryside. The average number of non-combatants killed and wounded was less than 10 per raid.

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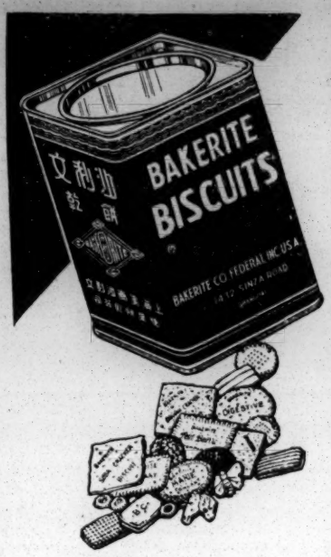

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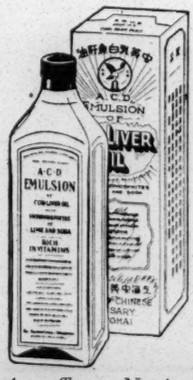

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Lovely Old Peiping Countryside Desecrated

The Japanese-backed and controlled North China Branch of the Asia Development Board has been going doggedly ahead in its plans to "modernize" the Peiping area by demolishing much of the country's centuries-old culture.

The face of the pleasant old Paomachang countryside west of Peiping has been completely altered, as the Japanese have built a wide road through the section and left little standing.

Many of the old Chinese villages which had existed in those parts for centuries, have been wiped out ruthlessly and have disappeared without a trace.

The Japanese call their new conglomerations superseding the old villages a Garden City, but that is something of a misnomer, according to a correspondent of the **North China Daily News.**

The "Garden City" consists of row upon row of small and ugly two-or three-roomed bungalows of red brick, such as one sees all over Manchukuo, all built in exactly the same match-box style, and forming one large compact square area, surrounded—probably very wisely—by a high wall, in which there is a strong and heavily-built gate.

The Japanese Army recently held a ceremony at Kungchiatai in central Hopei marking the completion of a 200-kilometer railroad from Tehchow in northern Shantung to Shihchiachuang in western Hopei.

Kungchiatai is the half-way point on the line.

During the five months required to build the railroad line, 100 persons perished, including 30 Japanese soldiers killed by guerillas, officials said.

Second Special District Court Is Handed Over

The Second Special District Court in the French Concession held a ceremony last week celebrating the transfer of the court from the Chungking Government to the Nanking puppet regime. A brass band added "gaiety" to the occasion. Four new Nanking judges were reported at work in the court.

A number of Japanese officials were present at the ceremony. The gathering was seated in a semi-circle in the compound for an official picture. Three armored cars of the French Municipal Police were stationed outside the court building, instead of the usual one. Litigants were turned away with instructions to return later.

Recently, the number of petty hearings in the tribunal have gradually increased until now half the number of courtrooms hold sessions. The gradual return to normalcy was aided, according to court circles, by the arrival of two new Nanking judge.

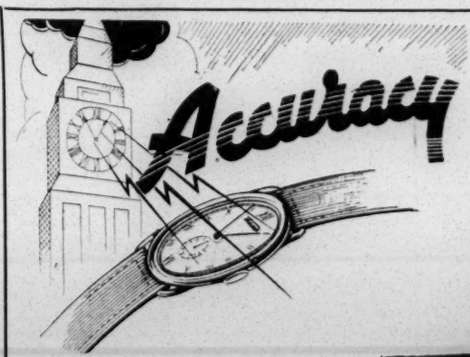
According to the same circles, three of the four judges now working were appointed by Nanking, while one was formerly employed in the same position when the court was under the jurisdiction of Free China. He was reported to have joined the court several months ago, thus being outside the "old school" of judges who resigned in a body.

The appointment of three new Municipal Advocates, after the resignation of the four who refused to return to work following the transfer, also made possible the increase in the number of hearings. The uncertainty in the ranks of the court's office employees was reported to have been settled to the point where about half the men resigned while the rest are continuing under the new regime.

(Continued from Page 423)

U. S. Atlantic ports, to British India and East Africa. Japanese shipping to and from Europe has become entirely negligible.

There is not a chance for a return of the prosperity which Japan's mercantile shipping enjoyed during the first Great War. In 1918, the Japanese merchant fleet experienced international traffic receipts to the extent of U.S.$250,000,000. Just before the China war, in 1936, those receipts were U.S.$50,000,000 only, but the mercantile marine still was the most important earner of foreign exchange among all branches of Japan's economy. Today, those foreign exchange earnings seem to have disappeared entirely. The 3,500,000 tons of shipping requisitioned by the fighting forces or engaged in commercial near-sea shipping do not earn any foreign exchange. Most of the vessels engaged in far-sea shipping transport goods on account of Japan, and thus do not earn foreign currencies either. What little maritime transport service Japanese bottoms occasionally effect here and there on behalf of third interests is scarcely scarcely more exchange than Japanese vessels have to spend abroad on port dues, wharfage, provisions, water, etc. Without any ships to spare for others, Japan has no opportunity of cashing in on the international freight rate boom. This is another one of the great disadvantages which her economy experiences as a result of the China war.



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Outstanding Events in the Sino-Japanese War A DAY-TO-DAY SUMMARY

First installment of this day-to-day summary constituting a complete record of outstanding events in the Sino-Japanese war on all fronts appeared in the September 11th (1937) issue of The Review.

November 7

The Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, called on the American people yesterday to forget election bitterness and unite behind the Government's foreign policies destined to aid Britain and China in their wars against aggression.

On the occasion of the 23rd anniversary of the Russian revolution, highest Chinese Government leaders in Chungking joined Soviet officials in celebration. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek entertained Russian representatives in Chungking, warmly lauding the Soviets' spirit. In Tokyo, high Japanese Government leaders, for the first time in four years, paid their respects to Soviet officials by attending a celebration held at the Soviet Embassy.

Domei denied a **Transocean** report of a Japanese withdrawal from Waichow Island in the Gulf of Tonkin.

The Japanese press unanimously predicted that President Roosevelt's re-election would mean a "more aggressive American policy" toward Japan.

Chinese bandits in Tibet killed the French explorer, M. Louis Liotard, who, with a French scientist, M. Jean Guibaut, was leading a mission across Tibet in the direction of the Mekong river.

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November 8

Officials of the new Wang Ching-wei Nanking regime, accompanied by several truckloads of Japanese gendarmes, assumed control of the two Chinese law courts in the French Concession, the Third Branch Kiangsu High Court and the Second Special District Court, following an agreement between the local French authorities and the Japanese. Shortly after the transfer, **Domei** issued a joint statement by French and Japanese authorities stating:

"The French and Japanese authorities concerned have reached an agreement regarding the jurisdiction of the Chinese courts in the French Concession, negotiations on which have been conducted for some time. An agreement having been reached, the aforesaid Chinese courts will, after November 8, 1940, function under the jurisdiction of the National Government of China (Nanking) in accordance with the French-Chinese Accord signed on July 28, 1931."

A vigorous protest regarding the "transfer" was lodged by the Chinese Foreign Office against the French authorities, charging that the action not only would endanger the life and property of Chinese residents under the jurisdiction of the courts, but also would jeopardize all foreign rights and interests. Meanwhile, the two Concession tribunals were suspended by a formal Chungking order, declaring that thereafter, any organs that might style themselves as Chinese courts in the French Concession would be regarded as illegal and decisions and any other acts of such organs should have no vadidity.

German reports from Chungking stating that Japanese forces were evacuating Ichang in the next few days was denied by Tokyo. The Tokyo **Nichi-Nichi Shimbun** editorially warned the N.E.I. against adopting an "arrogant attitude" towards Japan.

A peace report appearing in a Japanese newspaper published in Shanghai, claiming that "on October 24 the Italian, French and German Ambassadors in Chungking addressed a proposal to the Chinese Government for the conclusion of peace with Japan," was flatly denied by the Chinese Foreign Office spokesman, who termed it "absolutely groundless."

Kwangsi Province was said now almost cleared of Japanese troops, only small detachments still holding out at Yamchow on the sea coast, the fall of which was described by Chinese military quarters as imminent.

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November 9

Following the withdrawing Japanese along the highway from Nanning to Yamchow, on the southwest Kwangtung coast, Chinese troops, according to the Chinese military spokesman, successively recaptured Hsiaotung, Pinglochiao and Tatung, all strategic towns leading towards Yamchow. On November 1, Japanese forces on Waichow island in the Gulf of Tongking south of Pakhoi, were forced to retreat and leave the the island, which had been used by the Japanese as an air base for raids on Kwangsi and Yunnan cities. Meanwhile, General Pai Chung-hsi, Director of the South-western Provisional Headquarters of the President of the Military Affairs Commission, in commenting on the recent Japanese withdrawal from Nanning, said the maneuver was necessitated by the shortage of Japanese manpower, of which, according to his estimation, two-thirds of the available total already had been mobilized.

The Tokyo **Shogyo Shimpo** declared last night that the strengthening of United States assistance to China as a result of President Roosevelt's re-election inevitably would cause friction with Japan, concluding that America had reached a grave decision judging by the evacuation of Americans from the Far East. Meanwhile, the **Asahi Shimbun** urged editorially that the Japanese Government promptly extend absolute assistance to the Nanking regime. The paper expressed regret at what was termed the nebulous state of affairs existing between Japan and the Nanking Government.

The Central Bank of China building at the corner of Kiukiang Road and the Bund was taken over by representatives of the Nanking Regime in the presence of the Settlement Police and some officers from the Japanese gendarmarie. Reliable Chinese sources revealed that the Nanking regime would establish its "Central Bank of China" in the building.

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November 10

Senator Key Pittman, one of China's staunchest friends, chairman of the influential Foreign Relations Committee, and at one time temporary president of the Senate, died at 12.30 a.m. of heart disease.

Two American missionaries, Mr. Alfred Max Bernheim and his wife, Emily, and one of their six children were murdered on November 5 at Changyi near Kutsing, village on the Yunnan-Kweichow border. According to meager but reliable reports reaching Kunming, they were attacked by robbers.

Despite repeated Japanese bombings which seriously damaged the suspension bridges over the Salween and Mekong Rivers, the Burma road was passable and traffic was flowing smoothly both

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ways, according to a newsman traveling along the Burma road.

Chinese forces operating in Central China claimed to have recaptured Nantsinkwan, north of Ichang, thus intensifying their attack against Ichang.

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November 11

Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governmor-General of French Indo-China, was reported by **Domei** to have resigned his post due to increasing difficulties created by the strong group of pro-General de Gaulle followers in Saigon.

Japan was blitzkrieging the United States out of the Pacific, according to Mr. Julean Arnold, former United States commercial attache at Shanghai, who warned that if the United States was to continue to have respect, authority or prestige in the Far East, she must discontinue the policy of publicly reiterating she would not fight there or enter a Far Eastern conflict.

Japanese military and diplomatic authorities and 5,000 civilians in Shanghai this morning observed the 26th centennial of the founding of the Japanese Empire in simple but solemn ceremonies, according to **Domei.**

The guiding principle of the ten-year East Asia economic plan adopted by the Japanese Cabinet was said to be devoted to the promotion of the precision machinery industry in Japan so that the latter might consoldate her industrial position in Manchukuo and China for the latter to share the burden of development in the fields of mining, electric power generation and salt production.

The U. S. Consulate-General in Kunming sent a staff member to investigate the murder of American missionaries on November 5.

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November 12

The American State Department denied knowledge of any plans or Japanese agitation for a goodwill visit to the United States by Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, Japanese Foreign Minister.

Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, former Japanese Foreign Minister, was designated new Japanese Ambassador in Washington to succeed Mr. Kensuke Horinouchi, it is confirmed in Tokyo.

Pinglochiao, north of Yamchow, was reported to have changed hands 13 times before the Chinese forces finally captured the strategic place.

Dr. Sun's birthday was observed in Shanghai calmly but solemnly with a display of Chinese national flags in both foreign areas. Banks and many public bodies, including the municipal offices, customs and Courts, were closed, but no formal celebration meetings were held.

The assembly of large Japanese expeditionary forces on Hainan and Formosa Islands was regarded by the Washington informed circles as a sign that the troops probably were preparing for occupation of Saigon and the adjacent bay.

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November 13

A Japan-N.E.I. oil deal was said to be concluded. The agreement provided that Japan would be suplied with a total of 1,800,000 tons of oil annually. The Japanese Foreign Office announced the creation of a Bureau of South Seas Affairs, under the direction of Mr. Otoji Saito, former Japanese Consul-General in Batavia.

A "complete agreement on views" was reached regarding the China Affair, as a result of the Imperial Conference held today, the Chief Cabinet Secretary of Japan announced.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek resigned from the chairmanship of the Szechwan Provincial Government in order to devote his full time to military affairs. General Chang Chun, Secretary-General of the Supreme Defense Council and former Foreign Minister, was formally appointed to succeed Gen. Chiang. General Kuo Cheng-lun, Commander of the Gendarmerie Headquarters in Chengtu was appointed member and concurrently Chairman of the Kansu Provincial Government.

Talks among the United States, Britain and Australia regarding joint defenses in the Pacific would be resumed soon, it was indicated in Washington.

Japanese naval craft and military transports were reported to be standing by for a landing at Saigon, according to **Reuter.**

Rumors that Japan and Russia might sign a non-aggression pact during the current visit of the Russian Foreign Commissar to Berlin gained ground in Moscow following the disclosure that the Japanese Minister to Moscow, Mr. Haruhiko Nishi, accompanied M. Vyacheslav Molotov to Berlin.

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November 14

The Japanese Imperial General Headquarters formally announced that the Japanese army had completed the evacuation of southwestern Kwangtung Province and portion of Kwangsi Province on the Gulf of Tonkin. The evacuation from Yamchow in southwestern Kwangtung was also announced.

The Japan-NEI oil deal represented a compromise rather than a victory for Japan, informed sources in Washington declared.

Preparing to meet threats of further Japanese southward expansion which might threaten Singapore, Burma and the Netherlands East Indies, the British Government announced creation of a unified Far Eastern command under Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke Popham. "Further reinforcements" were said to have reached the area.

Mr. Thomas Lamont, prominent American banker, warned Japan she was following a "disastrous course" as a result of political changes in the past 10 years aimed at military conquest, emphasizing, however, that it was still not too late for Japan to change her course and seek to pursue a policy of peace.

Japanese planes bombed Mengtse and Kokiu, tin-producing centers in southern Yunnan.

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November 15

Chinese military quarters officially announced that Chinese troops made a formal entry into Yamchow, sea-coast town on Tonkin Bay yesterday, marking the complete withdrawal of Japanese troops from Kwangsi province and Southwest Kwangtung. In southern Honan, Chinese troops entered Loshan, east of Sinyang, on November 7.

During a speech yesterday in Boston, outlining a six-point national defense program, Col. Knox, Secretary of the Navy, said the United States must aid China as she was aiding Great Britain.

The Tokyo **Nichi-Nichi,** one of the "Big Three" Japanese metropolitan dailies, joined the Tokyo **Asahi** and **Yomiuri** newspapers in advocating the early recognition of the Nanking puppet regime so as to clarigy the situation and hasten the disposal of the China Conflict.

Free China's trade for the first nine months of this year showed a favorable balance of $84,247,000, according to Chungking statistics.

The Soviet **Tass** news agency announced the report that an agreement had been reached between Russia and Japan, designed to divide their spheres of influence in the Far East, including also Russia's agreement to suspend her support to China, was "groundless."

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November 16

General Mao Pang-tsu, who is a high official of the Chinese air force, accompanied by Colonel Claire Chennault, said to be a military adviser to the Chinese Government, arrived at San Francisco and flew to Washington.

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The Tokyo **Miyako Shimbun** declared editorially that although nothing concrete had been disclosed regarding the agreement reached at the Imperial Conference on Wednesday in the presence of the Emperor, "undoubtedly some progress was made towards a settlement of the China affair." Chungking was advised to consider peace before Japan extended formal recognition to the new Nanking regime.

Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, former Commander-in-chief of the U.S. Asiatic Fleet, last night urged the American public to contribute toward the development of the Chinese industrial movement.

The declaration by Admiral Sankichi Takahashi, former Japanese Supreme War Councillor, that Japan would in due time proceed to take all of the Orient plus Australia caused "no worry in Washington and some amusement." The concensus of American opinion was that United States would not retreat from the Far East despite Japanese threats.

Hongkong To Restrict Entry Of Chinese Soon

No person, whether British or not, will be allowed to disembark in Hongkong unless he possesses valid passport or travel documents with an endorsement for Hongkong by competent British authorities, according to a **Reuter** dispatch last week from Hongkong.

After Dec. 17, no Chinese will be allowed to enter the colony without a recognized entry permit issued by the authorities, the dispatch added.

ORIENT SHIPPERS FACE LAW VIOLATION CHARGE

The United States Maritime Commission in Washington last week charged nine trans-Pacific steamship companies with violating regulations concerning raw silk shipments, according to the **United Press.**

The companies accused were the American President Lines, A. P. Moller, Wilhelm Wilhelmsen, Kawasaki Kisen Kabushiki Kaisha, Kokusai Kisen Kabushiki Kaisha, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Osaka Syosen Kaisha and Yamashita Kisen Kabushiki Kaisha.

The companies were charged with offering lower rates to shippers who falsified the weights of raw silk, and falsified bills of lading by labelling raw silk as handkerchiefs or cotton goods. The companies "purposely kept themselves in ignorance of the true character of the goods shipped," the Maritime Commission charged.

Nanking Bans Purchase Of Land By Foreigners

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Nanking Government last week issued instructions for strict enforcemen of a prohibition against purchase of Chinese land by foreigners, according to the **Central Press Service.**

Since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities foreigners are believed by the puppet government to have been purchasing real estate in Chinese territory under the name of missionaries, hospitals and educational institutions, the news agency said.

Under treaties entered into between China and foreign countries, foreigners are not allowed to acquire real estate in China except in settlements and concessions or for the use of missionaries.

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Who's Who in China

T. Hsiang Wang, physician and public health administrator; born at Soochow, Kiangsu, 1896; graduate, Peiyang Medical College; obtained M.P.H. degree at Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health; made special studies on patent medicines at the American Medical Association, Chicago; organized industrial health work at the Tientsin Cotton Mill; medcial officer, Shanghai Custom's Superintendent's Office; Technical Expert, National Epidemic Prevention Bureau, 1926; Director, National Patent Medicines Inspection Bureau, 1927; Chief of First Division of the Department of Medical Administration upon establishment of the Ministry of Health in 1928; representative from China, at the International Congress on Mental Hygiene in Washington, D.C., 1929; Field Director, North Kiangsu Section under the National Flood Relief Commission during the great floods in 1931; From 1932 to 1937, Commissioner of Health of Nanking Municipality, where free medical services were extended to about 3000 patients each day, over 500 free deliveries attended to each month, a comprehensive system of vital statistics was established, and cholera and smallpox were almost entirely under control; initiated opium suppression work on a vigorous scale and up to 1937, 26,000 persons had been cured of the habit; since 1937, Director of the Weishengshu Anti-Epidemic Corps, in charge of 30 anti-epidemic units and 10 isolation hospitals widely distributed over the country; now, Director of Anti-Epidemic Bureau of the Weishengshu, and Chairman of the Emergency Purchasing Commission of Medical Supplies under the Weishengshu; author of "The Potential Field of Medical and Public Health Work in Nanking" (P. 183, selected papers of National Health Administration, 1934) and others published in the Chinese Medical Journal.

T. Hsiang Wang

P.W.D. Strike Ends As Compromise Is Reached

The Shanghai Municipal Council compromised with 640 P.W.D. scavenger coolies of the Markham Road depot who walked out on strike last week, due to the dismissal of several of their number. Police reserves were called out. The dismissed workers were accepted and the men were back at work by noon the same day.

Men and Events

Tomokazu Hori, former Japanese Consul-General at Nanking, will shortly be appointed Chief of the information section of the Japanese Consulate-General in Shanghai, according to **Domei** report. He will succeed Ken Tsurumi, who has been appointed Consul-General at Singapore.

*

Admiral Thomas C. Hart, Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet, on Nov. 23, transferred his flag from the U. S. Augusta to the U. S. Houston, which has become the Flagship. The Augusta is proceeding to the United States for overhaul. The Houston is a larger and more modern ship than the Augusta.

*

The National Government on Nov. 23 issued a mandate conferrring the posthumous honor of "Lieutenant of the Air Force" on Non-Commissioned-Officer, Ho Chih, who was killed in a fight with the Japanese. The date or circumstances of Lieut. Ho Chin's death was not given in the **Kuomin** report from Chungking.

*

A message through the French **Havas** service from Peiping on Nov. 20 stated that three Catholic mission compounds at Yuanling, Hunan province, were destroyed by Japanese air-raiders recently. A fourth compound was badly damaged, but the main building of the Catholic Mission "escaped as if by miracle," according to an article describing the bombing which appeared in **Lumen** the Catholic news service. One missionary received a shrapnel wound in his head and a nun suffered in injury to her ankle during the raid, stated the report.

*

Gen. Lung Yun, Governor of Yunnan, in a **United Press** interview on Nov. 22 stated that Japan was in process of "swallowing up" the rich lands of Indo-China, Thailand and Burma. He referred to Indo-China as "undefended" by the French. Gen. Lung said that Japan was also busy formenting an armed conflict between Thailand and Indo-China in the hope of "gaining a fisherman's profit." He predicted that China would continue its resistance policy, but thought the war would be ultimately terminated by "diplomatic rather than military means." Gen. Lung praised the United States for its economic steps against Japan, but said America had not gone far enough.

*

The Mary Farnham School for Girls and the Lowrie Institute for Boys, two well known schools in Shanghai, celebrated their 80th anniversaries in the week of Nov. 11 to 18. The program opened with a thanksgiving service at the Metropole Theater on Monday, Nov. 11, the chief feature being a robed choir of 80 voices from the two schools. An address was delivered by Prof. A. W. March, representative of the Presbyterian Mission, which founded the two educational institutions. The Rev. H. S. Chu of the Church of Christ in China also spoke. Z. L. Chang, Principal of Lowrie Institute was entertained by the directors, faculty and alumni and a joint banquet of the alumni of the two schools was hald at the Y.M.C.A. on Nov. 14. An exhibition of the work of the schools was held at the girls' school temporary quarters, which now houses 1,200 pupils in an old Shanghai residence. The celebrations ended with dramatic performances at the Ningpo Guild and the Russian Club. The boys' school held an athletic meet on Nov. 16 on the grounds of the American School in the French Concession.

Philip Murray, former vice-president of the C. I. O. (Congress of Industrial Organization), was elected president at the annual meeting at Atlantic City on Nov. 22. Mr. Murray succeeds John L. Lewis, who promised to resign in the event President Franklin D. Roosevelt was re-elected for a third term. In a nation-wide broadcast following his election, Mr. Murray warned the Americans against a "great post-war deflation" which will come at the end of the war "when the presently booming armament industry will come to a halt." Murray endorsed Lewis' policy of non-intervention in foreign wars and protection of labor against capitalistic profiteering. He demanded that the U. S. Defense Committee be reorganized to include representatives of organized labor. He also refused to support a proposal for amalgamating the C.I.O. with the more conservative American Federation of Labor.

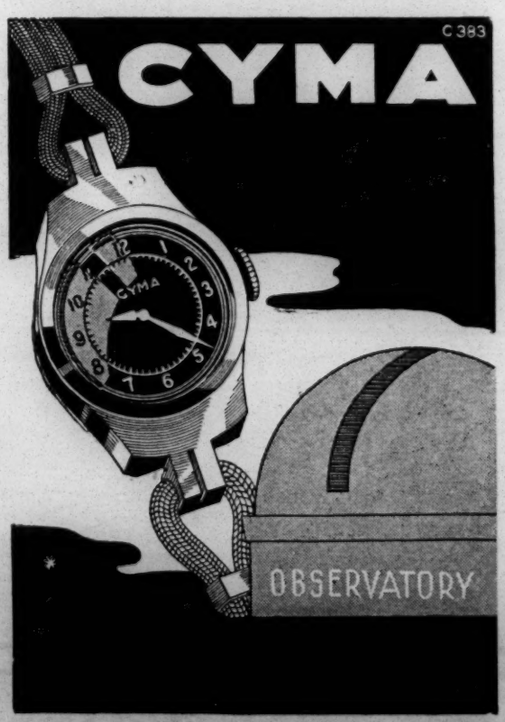
*

The **China Critic**, journal of opinion, published by Chinese intellectuals in Shanghai for more than a dozen years, was discontinued last week. The last issue, Vol. XXXI, No. 6, carried the date of Nov. 7. It was rumored that the paper might resume publication in Hongkong or Manila, but this could not be confirmed. The **Critic** was once widely read in educational circles, but its circulation declined in recent years. The paper on occasion published articles by many of China's leading writers, including Lin Yutang, John C. H. Wu, Francis K. Pan, Kan Lee, D. K. Lieu, Lowe Chen-hua, Hu Shih, Quentin Pan, L. T. Chen, L. Y. Shen, Wen Yuan-ning, Yuen-li Liang, Edward Y. K. Kwong, T. K. Chuan, V. T. Bang, P. K. Chu, Kwei Chungshu. The fact that most of these men were forced to remove from Shanghai and Nanking because of the Japanese invasion probably accounted for the decline and eventual discontinuance of the paper.

Eleven Shanghai musicians, including Russians, Spaniards and Italians, have been ordered to depart from Manila at the end of the present month, according to **United Press** message from Manila on Nov. 22. The musicians, including some of the best in Shanghai, were taken to Manila to play at the opening of the Hai Alai Auditorium, which is owned by Shanghai interests. The musicians were ordered deported by the Philippine Bureau of Immigration on the ground that complaints had been lodged with the Bureau by Filipino musicians who claimed that foreigners were depriving them of jobs at the new Hai Alai Auditorium. The men were taken to Manila on six months' contracts. There are more than 1,000 Filipino musicians in Shanghai.

*

The influence of Harry Bridges, labor leader on the Pacific Coast, is waning, according to an article in **Business Week** on Oct. 12. The article stated that Mr. Bridges was rebuffed by Local 1-19 International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, which is the largest unit of the C. I. O. in Seattle. The Australian-born labor leader went to Seattle to challenge the action of the state convention of the Congress of Industrial Organization (C.I.O.) which had ousted seven of his followers from the executive board. They had been ousted following charges that they had attempted to "put a Communist program into effect." The state president, Richard Francis, held the meeting void and took over the organization following an attack on Communism. All newspapermen were expelled when Bridges addressed the meeting, despite the fact they also belonged to C. I. O. Bridges was said to have called two meetings but failed on both occasions to obtain a reversal of the action expelling his followers. The report alleged that other unions in the U. S. Northwest had adopted anti-Bridges and anti-Communist resolutions.



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According to reports by the German **Transocean** service the Italians obtained documents of considerable strategic importance when they captured the British Vice-Air Marshal, Owen Tudor Boyd, who was forced down in Sicily as he was flying across the Mediterranean to his new post in the Near East. German and Italian reports alleged that Mr. Boyd's plane was surrounded and machine-gunned while passing over Sicily, compelling the pilot to make a forced landing. The **Transocean** report also alleged that an attempt on the part of members of the crew to burn important documents, including British air-plans for the Mediterranean, was prevented by Italian soldiers, who interned the occupants of the plane in Sicily.

*

Mamoru Shinozaki, an employe of the Japanese Consulate-General at Singapore, was sentenced to three years rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Straits $1,000, at the spy trial in assizes court in Singapore on Friday, Nov. 22. The Judge also assessed a further period of six months' imprisonment for Shinozaki's violation of the British Official Secrets Ordinance in obtaining information about Singapore's defenses. The Japanese was tried before a jury of Europeans and was convicted on two of three charges. He denied all charges in a statement from the dock. The new Japanese Consul-General at Singapore, Keh Tsurumi, formerly stationed in Shanghai, visited Shinozaki in prison on Nov. 24 and reported afterward that Shinozaki claimed he was innocent, but was determined to face imprisonment "which he considered unjust." It was claimed that he had collected information about troop movements and the defenses of the Singapore Base. A few weeks previously a Japanese employe of the American Consulate in Formosa was sent to jail for three years for making an inquiry regarding the number of registered automobiles in Formosa. He was obtaining the information for a trade report.

*

Lu Ti was appointed director of the Fukien Provincial Public Health Bureau by the National Government, according to **Kuomin** report from Chungking on Nov. 24. Other Chungking appointments announced during the week included, Tseng Chao-hsin as chief secretary of Honan Provincial Assembly, in succession to Yen Hua-tang; Ma Kuo-lin departmental director of the Ministry of Official Personnel, in succession to Ka Kuo-lin, who was appointed to another post; Dr. T. T. Li, Minister to Cuba as plenipotentiary delegate for the exchange of ratification of Sino-Dominican treaty of amity; Cheng Chen-yu, Wang Soufang, Kao Wen-pai and Chao Hung-wen as members of the Kansu provincial committee; Cheng Chen-yu, commissioner of civil affairs for Kansu; Chang I-hsien, provincial commissioner of reconstruction for Kansu; Min Hsiangfan, chief accountant of the Ministry of War; Tung Kuan-hsien and Huang Hsiao-ku were relieved of their duties as members of the Control Yuan; Ho Chao-tung appointed member of the Control Yuan; Kao I-han, member of Control Yuan; Hsu Fu as member of Chekiang Food Control Office; Ho Yu-shu, director for Kweichow provincial Food Control Administration; Li Hsin-tsun, special administrative commissmissioner or 10th area of Honan, commended for remarkable results in performance of official duties; Wang Pei-shih, director of Yunnan Provincial Food Administration, with Yang Hung-lung and Wu Chun-hui as deputy directors; Ping Ping-jen, special administrative commissioner and peace preservation commander for Kiangsu third area; Li Min as vice-chairman of 5th war zone in place of Chao Tsu-wu, who resigned because of illness.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Chungking announced the appointment, on Nov. 27, of Yu Tzuting as First Secretary of the Chinese Embassy in Turkey. Tung Te-chien, Chinese Charge D'Affairs in Turkey has been transferred to another post.

*

The Chinese National Government, on Nov. 24, announced the appointment of officials who will have charge of higher civil service examinations in the various provinces. The list included the following appointees: Kuo Yu-shou, director of the Chengtu, Szechuen office; Kung Tze-chih, director of Kunming, Yunnan office; Su Hsi-hsun, director of Kweilin, Kwangsi office; Wang Chieh-san, director of Sian, Shensi office; Cheng Tung-ho, director of Lanchow, Kansu office; Lu Tang-ping, director of Loyang, Honan office; Cheng Shih-kuei, director of the Taiho, Kwangsi office; Hsu Shao-ti, director of Lishui, Chenkiang office; Cheng Chen-wen, director of Yungan, Fukien office.

*

Chen Shih-cheng, Counsellor of the Ministry of Education at Chungking, has been appointed Acting President of National Northwestern University, to serve pending the arrival at Sian of Dr. Pi Tsung-shih, who was appointed to the position several months ago but has not yet assumed office. Yuan Han-ching, recently appointed director of the Kansu Scientific Education Institute, has arrived at Lanchow to assume office. The Shanghai Medical College will establish a branch in the suburbs of Chungking in the coming December, according to report of the Ministry of Education at Chungking on Nov. 22. The branch will offer advanced courses for 4th, 5th and 6th year students who have received clinical training at the Central Hospital. Other classes will continue at Shanghai.

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Prof. Kiichi Homma, formerly connected with Tokyo University of Commerce, has been appointed Vice-President and concurrently professor at Tung Wen University, Japanese education institution at Shanghai.

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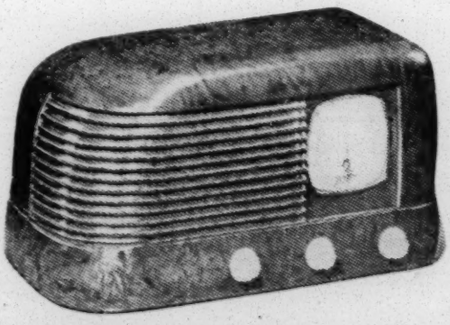

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President Sun Fo Warns Food Control Necessary

China's threefold war-time economic policy was reviewed by Mr. Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan, at the weekly memorial service held Monday last at National Government House in Chungking.

This policy, President Sun Fo said, was revolutionary in character and was based on the bequeathed teachings of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the late Party Leader. It was divided into three facets, namely, (1) the monetary policy, (2) the food policy, and (3) the land policy.

With reference to the monetary policy, President Sun Fo said that the "monetary revolution" advocated by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, had already been successfully carried out. The adoption of **Fa Pi** (legal tender) in 1939 had greatly strengthened the financial position of the Government and enabled it to prolong resistance against the Japanese invasion.

Continuing, President Sun Fo said that, in order to improve the livelihood of the people, especially during the campaign of resistance, the Government was contemplating the adoption of a revolutionary food policy. According to this policy, foodstuffs should not only be controlled but also publicly sold by the Government, because foodstuffs, unlike other commodities, had a vital bearing on the people's livelihood. The fact that food prices were soaring to fantastic heights showed that the time had come for the Government to put this policy into immediate operation.

With regard to the land, President Sun Fo said that this policy was based on the equitable distribution of land rights. After the assessment of land values and the enforcement of the land value Tax (**Ti Chia Shui**), land throughout the country would ultimately become the property of the State, and land leasing rights would be distributed equitably among the people. This policy was especially important to the livelihood of the people, because China was an agricultural country.

Before the Soviet Revolution, President Sun Fo said, Russia was also an agricultural country. After the Revolution, land in Russia became the property of the State in conformity with the new Soviet economic policy. Consequently, Russia had made rapid progress not only in agricultural production but had also become an industrial country of the first class.

In conclusion, President Sun Fo said that China's war-time economic policy was a revolutionary policy, and should be carried out in the revolutionary spirit and with revolutionary determination, reported Kuo Min.

COUNCIL APPROVES NEW PHONE RATES

After lengthy deliberation, the Shanghai Municipal Council in a communique issued on Wednesday approved with modification proposals of the Shanghai Telephone Company for an increase in the existing charges for telephone services and the application of a surcharge.

The surcharge calls for a reduction in call allowances from 100 to 65 calls monthly for residents and 150 to 100 calls for business subscribers; an increase from three to seven cents for excess calls; application of a 30 per cent. surcharge on all bills for local telephone service; increase in service connection and removal charges from 100 to 150 per cent. and payment by new subscribers of a deposit equal to two years' rental calculated at the basic rate applicable.

Rice and Wheat For Poor Arrives Here

The American Red Cross delivered in Shanghai last week 150 tons of rice and 350 tons of cracked wheat, which will be distributed among needy persons who have been impoverished because of the Sino-Japanese hostilities. The grain is packed in 50-lb sacks, each of which is labeled with the insignia of the American Red Cross. According to report of the Shanghai branch committee, applications for the grain which have been received far exceed the available supplies, hence it has become necessary to request further supplies. The applications which have been received have come through organizations all the way from Peiping to Canton, according to report of the Committee. Aside from the cargo of grain the Red Cross is also shipping to China large supplies of medicines, chiefly quinine. The Red Cross is now functioning through two sub-committees, one in Shanghai and the other in Chungking. The Chungking Committee has established a forwarding station at Lashio on the Burma Road which will forward medicines and other relief materials destined for west China. Dr. John Earl Baker has general charge of the work of the two committees. He is now in Hongkong. According to a report in the **Ta Kung Pao**, 200 tons of medicines and other materials will shortly be shipped to West China over the Burma Road. The value of the initial shipment will be approximately US$300,000. The American Red Cross has sent to China, since the beginning of hostilities, money and materials amounting to approximately US$1,000,000. The next shipment of grain, scheduled for Canton, Shanghai and other points in East China, will probably arrive after the first of the new year.

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

Miss Utley's Awakening

THE DREAM WE LOST: Soviet Russia Then And Now, by Freda Utley; John Day Company, New York City; 371 pages; price of Shanghai edition Ch.$7.50.

Out of the vast welter of books about the Soviet Union, Miss Utley here has given us by the far the finest since William Henry Chamberlin's "Russia's Iron Age" of five years ago, and her work ranks with that of Chamberlin's (including his two-volume history of the Russian Revolution) as overwhelmingly the best account of the one of the greatest and most tragic experiments in recorded history. Their attitude is much the same although their approach is somewhat different, with Chamberlin the more balanced as a historian while Miss Utley is more personal in her presentation, although she shows more clearly than did Chamberlin in his "Iron Age" the psycho-pathology of Soviet devolution.

Considering the present international position of the Soviet Union, and the still prevalent belief that if it had not been for Munich the Kremlin would have been on the side of the democracies, Miss Utley's book must be commanded as required reading for all who desire to understand the catastrophic course of our times. This is a rare dictum but it is made with the strongest possible fervor, with the note that it is available to us here at a price all can afford.

All this is not to say that the reviewer agrees unreservedly with Miss Utley. Although much sounder as a scholar than any of the others who were, or still are, Soviet sob-sisters, she is limited by the same temperament that once caused her to become a Communist and enter Bolshevik service with the rapture of a nun taking the veil. Seeing the Soviet Union first hand, as the wife of a Soviet official who was eventually liquidated by Stalin because he was sometimes critical—and worst of all, witty—in conversational discussion of developments, she had both the intelligence and human decency to become both disillusioned and not a Trotskyist, but there are still many facts of life which she has never learned. One is that more rational individual selfishness, and less quixotic "unselfishness" of self-appointed saviors of humanity, are what the world most needs: if people as individuals can't act in their common self-interest, they can't be led to so act.

Further, she manifests common liberal romanticism about the innate goodness of men. Living with her husband in Tokyo, where he was a Soviet trade official, she was somewhat thrown off her then Red stride by "the intrigues, the calumnies, and the factional struggles" of the employees at the Trade Representation and the Embassy: "But we thought this was because the Russian colony was composed of 'intellectuals' and that in Russia the proletarians ensured a cleaner atmosphere." Most idealists who try to save the world have either never been proletarians or have managed to emerge early into other ways of earning a living (with Miss Utley in the former class) and so they don't know, or romantically forget, that the only difference between the average proletarian and the average capitalistic exploiter is in luck or in brains or in energy, or in some combination thereof; and that proletarians newly arrived on top are very likely to be more ruthless and swinish than those to the manner born.

Also, while Miss Utley sees clearly that the devolution of the USSR into the Union of Stalin's Slaughter Racks is an inevitable development of the original Bolshevik setup—Leninist and Trotskyist,—she fails to appreciate that the setup itself (or something fundamentally similar) was the equally inevitable outgrowth of the Russian milieu. This leads her into what I regard as her greatest error: that a Hitlerian hegemony of Europe would be less barbaric than a Stalinist one. If we could assume a hegemony in either case as simply an extension of what now exists in Germany or the USSR, then she would be wholly right,—but the same German efficiency involved in this thesis would make Hitler the greater danger. For the Nazis, too, including their extraordinary efficiency, are a fundamental manifestation of the German milieu, and close enough to the Western European tradition to have fair prospect of dominating it for all predictable time to come if they achieve military dominion of the Continent. The inefficiency of Russia, under Czar and commissar alike, makes her relatively the lesser danger; also, Stalin's tactics in Russia probably would fail completely outside the Slavic areas of Europe.

Still further, it seems to me that the geographical position of Germany is such that, in the grim realities of power politics, she must crush England or be crushed by her—or be definitely defeated into acceptance of a subordinate imperial role, as France was in the Napoleonic wars. In brief, contrary to both Miss Utley and Chamberlin, I don't believe Germany could, or can, be turned against the Soviet Union unless Britain is first defeated—or Berlin is convinced it can't defeat Britain. And conversely, I regard Nazi Germany as a far greater menace to British and Western European civilization than Bolshevik Russia. Likewise in Asia, it is Japan that we have to fear more than Russia.

Having stated a view that seems vital, I now turn to unreserved endorsement of the bulk of Miss Utley's book. First of all she has given clearly although not at adequate length a profoundly fundamental statement of one of the major errors in the dogma of the Marxists: "They think that there have been in the past only two kinds of society: the feudal and the capitalist. They know nothing of the ancient civilizations of Egypt and China . . . the system whereby a priesthood or a bureaucracy owned the state and took a profit from the labor of the people, not as a landowning military aristocracy, not as a 'capitalist class,' but as the administrators—i.e., **as the government.**" But she gets down to absolute rock bottom in pointing out at length that it is not nearly so important who owns the property in a given country as who to controls it—and hence there is no fundamental difference between Bolshevik and Nazi totalitarianism. This is the essential point that all Bolsheviks, Stalinist and Trotskyist, and their fellow-travellers, either can't see or refuse to see, yet it is the prime verity of both politics and economics.

As she cites, however, two of the greatest Bolsheviks, Lenin and Trotsky, apparently once appreciated it although they ignored it when they themselves attained control of the developed and natural wealth of Russia. Lenin said in 1905: "Anyone who attempts to achieve socialism by any other route than that of political democracy will inevitably arrive at the most absurd reactionary deductions, both political and economic." And Trotsky—who in 1921 crushed the Russian labor unions and massacred the Kronstadters for protesting against his dictatorship—said in 1905 that "Lenin's conception of the dictatorship of the proletariat would in effect mean a dictatorship **over** the proletariat!" This is certainly the truest, if not the only true, prophecy that Trotsky ever made!

Miss Utley describes at mordant length just this dictatorship has

In the United States Court for China

In the Matter of the Application of ALBIN MARVIN HAUGEN, for the custody of Mary Ann Haugen and William Andrew Haugen, the infant children of petitioner and Mary Alton Haugen, his wife.	Cause No. 4504 Civil No. 2383 ORDER Filed at Shanghai, China, the 13th day of November, 1940. WILLIAM T. COLLINS Clerk

ORDER

The object of this suit is to obtain the custody of petitioner's two infant children.

WHEREAS the petitioner herein, by his attorney, has this 13th day of November, 1940, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service of summons on Mary Alton Haugen, the mother of the two infant children whose custody is sought by petitioner in this proceeding; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this cause that on the 13th day of November, 1940, the summons for the said Mary Alton Haugen was returned by the Marshal of the United States Court for China with the following noted thereon: "Mary Alton Haugen is not to be found within the jurisdiction of this Honorable Court."; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this cause that on the 13th day of November, 1940, P. F. Faison, the attorney of petitioner herein, filed an affidavit to the effect that the said Mary Alton Haugen was not residing in the Republic of China nor had she been within the jurisdiction of this Court during the last six months previous to the 13th day of November, 1940;

NOW THEREFORE, it is this 13th day of November, 1940, ORDERED that service upon the said Mary Alton Haugen be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the China Weekly Review, a paper of general circulation most likely to reach said Mary Alton Haugen.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the said Mary Alton Haugen cause her appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the 30th day of November, 1940, the day of the last publication of this Order; otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in case of default.

BY THE COURT:

MILTON J. HELMICK,
Judge,
United States Court for China.

In the United States Court for China

Richard Duncan	Cause No. 4555
Plaintiff,	Civil No. 2434
vs.	ORDER
	Filed at Shanghai, China,
Madge Duncan	Nov. 23, 1940
Defendant.	WILLIAM T. COLLINS *Clerk.*

The object of this suit is an action for divorce.

WHEREAS, plaintiff herein, by his attorneys, has this 22nd day of November, 1940, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 23rd day of November, 1940, the summons for defendant was returned by the United States Marshal for China with the following noted thereon: "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 22nd day of November, 1940, the plaintiff herein filed an affidavit to the effect that the defendant does not now reside in China, nor has she resided for two years, and that defendant's last known address was 193 Green Street, Annapolis, Maryland.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 23rd day of November, 1940, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the China Weekly Review, a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause her appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the 14th day of December, 1940, the day of last publication of this Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in case of default.

BY THE COURT:

Dated at Shanghai, China,
this 23rd day of November, 1940.

MILTON J. HELMICK,
Judge.

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meant in human terms. The most revealing note of all is this: "I remember once in Moscow reading in the **Manchester Guardian** how a careful unemployed worker spent his unemployment pay. We calculated that to secure the diet possible for an unemployed family in England one required at least 1000 rubles in Moscow; that is to say, at least five times as much as workers of fair qualification were then earning in the USSR." All this, and heaven too: including being shot without trial, or being forced to confess for a public judicial circus through threats against one's family; being sent off to Siberian concentration camps with plenty of hard labor because some Stalinist stooge suspected one of "dangerous thoughts;" and being subjected in every possible detail of one's mind and spirit and body to a more rigorous regimentation than is attempted in the prisons of capitalist countries. Slavery is, indeed, the only name for it all, and as Miss Utley says of Russian material development: "The Pyramids could not have been erected except by slave labor, and the same is true of the 'giants of the Five Year Plan.'"

Nor can any one of a humanistic attitude who has followed the Soviet course dispute this passionate summary: "The conception of socialism as a juster, better social order, which was a beacon to those who desired human freedom, has become a blood-red light of warning. Socialism has been degraded to the level of the beasts, become synonymous with injustice, cruelty, oppression, and misery. Liberalism has been similarly corrupted, deprived of meaning. Anyone whose human sympathies and intelligence are not atrophied must exclaim: If Stalin's Russia is what these socialists and liberals want, give me reactionary capitalism!"

An especially illuminating part of Miss Utley's study is a comparison between the USSR and Nazi Germany, and while I have noted one exception to her judgment, the following summary is thoroughly sound: "It is one of the ironies of history that the Nazis, who came to power as the bitter enemies of the Socialists and Communists, and with few or no preconceived economic theories, have transformed the German social and economic system into something more closely approximating a socialist economy than that of the USSR, ruled for two decades by a party determined to establish socialism. In neither country has the new form of economy produced prosperity or freedom or social justice. But in Germany today there is probably a greater social and material equality than in Russia, while from the point of view of planning and abolishing the 'anarchy of capitalist production,' abolishing economic crises and utilizing resources and productive capacity to the full, there is no doubt at all that Nazi Germany is more 'socialist' than Soviet Russia."

Yes, Hitler is a better "socialist" than Stalin or Trotsky! And also, as Miss Utley points out, Hitler has slaughtered and imprisoned fewer of his subjects, and he has permitted most of the Jews and many of the others he has outlawed to leave the country, whereas Stalin does his best to prevent anyone from getting out of Russia, imprisoning or shooting them instead. Also, be it noted, that it is not a whit more barbaric to outlaw a person because of his racial, than because of his class origin. In principle, Nazi Germany and Bolshevik Russia are exactly on a par; in practice the former is relatively more humanitarian. Finally, the ideology of a Hitler or a Stalin or a Trotsky leads to precisely the same negation of all the best that civilization has ever wrought. When socialists, liberals and all other men and women of good will learn to appreciate these elementary truths, there will be again some hope for humanitarian progress.

Wilbur Burton.

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In the United States Court for China

In re LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT of HUGH WATT WHITE, Deceased.	Cause No. 4548
	Proc. No. 2427
	OATH OF—EXECUTOR
	Filed at Shanghai, China,
	NOV. 23, 1940.
	WILLIAM T. COLLINS Clerk.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
EXTRATERRITORIAL JURISDICTION IN CHINA
DISTRICT OF SHANGHAI } ss:

I, H. MAXCY SMITH, appointed under Order of Court, Executor of the Last Will and Testament of Hugh Watt White deceased, do solemnly swear faithfully to perform according to law under the decrees and orders of the United States Court for China, the duties of such Executor, SO HELP ME GOD:

H. MAXCY SMITH

Personally appeared before me at Shanghai, China, on the 23rd day of November, 1940, H. Maxcy Smith who took the above oath and subscribed his name thereto.

WILLIAM T. COLLINS,
Clerk of the United States Court for China.

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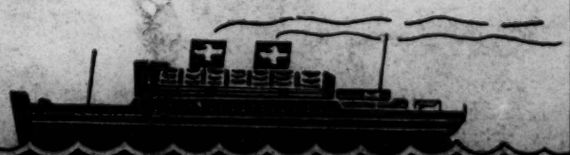

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